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U. S.-Britain Plan 6-Power Naval Front

Japan's Withdrawal, Entry of Reich and Soviet Expected at Parley

Tokyo Intransigent

Sudden Change of Tactics When Naval Conference Breakdown Threatens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—The American delegate, Mr. Norman Davis, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, today drew from the crumbling remains of the five-power naval conference the prospect of the continuation free from Japanese obstruction and enhanced in scope and importance by the inclusion of Germany and Russia.

The British Foreign Secretary—hastily drafted into the naval discussions for the first time since the conference opened—carried on late yesterday and today a rapid succession of bilaterial negotiations out of which emerged, first, the almost certain prospect of the formal Japanese withdrawal next week and second the determination of other powers to carry on, backed by the general feeling that more can be accomplished without Japan than with Japan at the Council table.

Idea Gains Momentum

It is reliably indicated that if the conference goes on Germany and the U. S. S. R. almost certainly will be brought into the discussions and will be eventually included in the new six-power naval pact, including all the naval powers but Japan.

Despite appearances to the contrary, much of value might be accomplished by this procedure. After studying the suggestion for two days several delegations express increasing conviction that the plan is well worth trying.

Italy is apparently anxious to resolve the potential rivalry in the Mediterranean with England. The Italian delegation has been constantly helpful and constructive since the beginning of the conference.

Italian, French, British and Americans are all anxious for some form of advance notification, agreement and limitation on types and sizes of guns and ships.

Protection Clauses

Any such agreements reached would have escape-clauses in the event of Japanese construction of types forbidden to others, but the likelihood that Japan would do so is considered small enough to justify the attempt.

Mr. Davis favors such a program a procedure with the announcement that a further naval conference will be held in September, to which Japan would be invited.

The effort is definitely not to create a solid front against Japan. There is merely a feeling that a common ground exists between all other naval powers and there is a desire to take advantage of this.

Co-operation Invited

Japanese co-operation would be welcomed by all but in the meantime it is felt that she had best withdraw if her delegation is bound from Tokyo to insist on the common upper limit.

The Japanese have bluntly announced that they cannot continue the discussions until the common upper limit is settled. The British declined to take the sole responsibility for stating that this is impossible. Hence the session was postponed until Monday for general and private discussions and for preparation of the individual replies to the Japanese demand.

Force Parity Record

The Japanese are determined to force other powers on record formally denying them the right to parity, before withdrawing, for the sake of home consumption.

Certain elements both of the British Government and the American delegation favor making concessions to Japan on the theory that it is better to keep the delegation here talking than to force their withdrawal by a blunt refusal even to discuss the common upper limit.

Waste of Time

The majority opinion in both cases, however, favors saying firmly that there is no purpose in wasting more time on the subject even if Japan were forced out.

The Russian and German naval representatives here have been kept informed of the progress of the naval discussions but were never admitted to the conference because they are not signatories to the Washington and London naval treaties. The United States and

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Facts and Figures Of Bonus Measure

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 10

THE veterans' bonus measure does the following:

Offers 3,000,000 ex-soldiers immediate and full cash payment on adjusted service certificates, minus loans against them;

Provides that the veterans may hold certificates until 1945, drawing 3 per cent interest;

Specifies no means of meeting the cash outlay, leaving the method to the government. Advocates say immediate expenditure will be only $1,000,000,000, but this is disputed;

Cancels interest due on loans against certificates, but does not refund interest already paid, as had been suggested.

Fear of Ruin Hovered Over Wilson's Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Wilson was advised that an economic cataclysm would fall upon the United States in 1915, unless American credits were made available to the Allies to continue their immense purchases, which had created a tremendous war boom.

The story of how Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, stressed the financial loss to the country if big war orders were canceled, was retold before the Nye Munitions Committee today, at the same time that partners of the House of Morgan heatedly reiterated denials that they had brought financial pressure on the Administration to reverse the earlier Bryan antiloan policy.

Morgans in Close Touch

Investigating further into the Lansing-Wilson reversal of this policy, the committee today produced evidence that the Morgans kept in close touch with every factor that might produce such a change.

Offered in evidence as the hearing began was a cable from Morgan to its London house on Aug. 26, 1915, which said:

"We have feeling that since sinking (by the Germans) of steamship Arabic conditions may have improved slightly toward favoring secured loan, but suppose nothing will be considered until after their (a British commission's) visit here."

Senator Bennet C. Clark (D) of Missouri held that this meant the sinking increased Morgan's chance for more business.

Sympathy for Allies

J. P. Morgan retorted: "It means exactly what it says!" and declared that each German sinking by a submarine aided sympathy for the Allies.

Mr. Morgan asked permission to make a brief statement at the outset. He denied emphatically the thesis of the Nye Committee that Morgan withdrawal of support of British sterling exchange in 1915 was done purposely to precipitate a crisis which made it necessary for the Wilson Administration to reverse its ban.

"I want to deny in the most clear manner that I can," he said, "that any such thing was contemplated.

"It would be one of the most discreditable actions. It would be foreign to our tradition and foreign to our history, and we never did such a thing in our lives."

Clark Makes No Reply

Senator Clark received the disclaimer without immediate comment, and went on to a survey of new confidential documents in the Morgan files, leading up to the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan.

Senator Clark read letters of

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Bonus Passes House, 355-59; Inflation Riders Defeated; Roosevelt's Stand Uncertain

Measure Goes to Senate—Treadway's Plan to Pay Certificates Out of Relief Fund Rejected—Fifth Victory in Lower Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—While representatives of World War veterans looked on from the spectators' galleries, the House of Representatives today for the fifth time in as many years voted to pay them their full "bonus" immediately.

The vote, first to be taken at this session on any major legislation by either house, was overwhelmingly in the affirmative. The roll-call showed 355 "yeas" and 59 "nays."

Leading veterans' organizations and congressional bonus advocates were united behind the measure which carries an authorization for full and immediate cash payment of veterans' certificates, but does not specify how the cash, amounting to approximately $3,500,000,000, is to be raised. Proponents claim the bill will require only an additional $1,000,000,000 cash outlay because the remainder is already available for payment.

The measure now goes to the Senate which cast its vote in favor of payment of the bonus last year for the first time in 10 years and is expected to do so again this. What sort of treatment the measure will receive at the White House this year is still unpredictable. Last year the President vetoed the bonus bill with sharp warnings as to the effect it might have on the government debt, but proponents are hopeful that his attitude may be different in this year when he is to come up for re-election. To date, Mr. Roosevelt has been completely silent as to his position.

The House passed a bonus bill in 1932, 1934, twice in 1935 and now has repeated its action in 1936. Until last year, the movement was stopped

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Spain's Premier Hits Power Of Clerical Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Manuel Portela Valladares, Spain's new premier and a man of liberal and democratic ideals, proposes to save Spain from the Roman Catholic grip. At the same time, President Alcala Zamora has refused to recognize the right of the C. E. D. A., the group of parties of the Right, to control the destinies of the nation by reason of its parliamentary majority.

The Government is thus in the hands of a Cabinet well suited to arrange free elections to be held Feb. 16.

José Gil Robles, Roman Catholic leader, thoroughly aroused by the unexpected action of the President in signing the recent decree for dissolution of Cortes and ignoring him completely, has acted rapidly. Orders were issued to all members of the C. E. D. A. holding important Government and municipal positions to resign them. The call has gone forth for all "Rightists" to sink their differences and form a national front "against the revolution." Ignacio Villalonga, member of the C. E. D. A. has resigned his post as head of the Catalan Government.

Only Hope in Fair Deal

That the Roman Catholic leader is full of bitterness at seeing the prize for which he has striven for so long torn from his grasp is plain from the hints dropped by him and by his press. No longer is he able to use his parliamentary majority to engineer the longed-for reform of the constitution by an appeal to the country on the question of the religious orders. No longer can he secure for his party an overwhelming victory at the polls by means of 100 per cent Roman Catholic cabinet. All he can hope for is a fair deal without favoritism at election time.

The Portela Government has now an opportunity of repairing much of the damage done to the Republic by the dissensions, personal ambitions and intransigence so common to Spanish political activities. In four years and seven months, the present age of the Republic, there have been

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Nanking Gaining Stability With Managed Dollar

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After many weeks of the most disquieting unrest, political and financial, China has begun to show symptoms of settling down and resuming "business as usual"—providing the Japanese Army will suspend its provocative actions in a North China which is thoroughly under the Japanese thumb, and therefore not susceptible to anything but harm by further disturbance.

On the political sides, promise of some degree of calm is held out by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's assumption of responsibility as president of the Executive Yuan and by the scheme for compromise on the northern autonomy issue. On the financial side, it seems evident that for some time to come China's new managed currency will afford stability long desired by traders of every nationality and not possible while the Chinese currency fluctuated in harmony with the price of silver.

Unrest Begins to Abate

It seems too much to expect that all political tension can be eased at once, though the financial unrest has definitely abated and should continue in this happy position so long as the Government keeps a firm hold on the quotations of Chinese money against other currencies.

The political situation is completely incredible, by any ordinary point of view, yet the principle of Japanese domination is so generally accepted that there seems a good chance for a return of relative serenity, providing the Kwantung Army authorities of North China will desist from the quarrelsome and domineering attitude which has repeatedly menaced friendly relations sought by both Chinese and Japanese civilian authorities.

Nanking has gone the limit in striving to suppress every sort of publication of activity which could be deemed anti-Japanese; in so doing the Chinese National Government has unquestionably jeopardized its own position, and without thanks from Japan which seems to have been "conditioning" the central government to an acceptance of Japanese domination as the normal order of events.

Perhaps Too Much

At the same time there are signs that in one or two respects such as censorship of the press, this tendency has been carried beyond endurance and some turn in the tide may be expected as a result of indignation over action of the local authorities at Tientsin in temporarily suspending postal and telegraph facilities of the well-known newspaper Ta

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New details of the United States-Mexican - Chinese conversations following the recent collapse of the world silver market are discussed in "The World's Business" on the Financial Page.

Hardy German Settlers Find Prosperity in Peruvian Wilds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LIMA, Peru—A little more than half a century ago a German colony was encouraged by the Peruvian authorities to settle down at Oxapampa, in the montaña country of eastern Peru, east of the famous American mining center of Cerro de Pasco. Comparatively few people know the beautiful Oxapampa valley, in spite of its excellent climate and scenery, which in many ways resembles that of Switzerland. Motor roads and airplanes will shortly bring this remote settlement in close contact with the outside world.

Trip Across Heights

The German Minister to Lima has recently been on an excursion to Oxapampa to acquaint himself with the present situation of the German colonists who live in that region, which lies between the Sierra, Chanchamayo, Huanuco and Pachitea, with Oxapampa as its center. He found that the immigrants, after surviving a first period of inevitable difficulties, had multiplied, expanded and prospered throughout the district. Today they number approximately 3000. The diplomat made the trip into the Peruvian interior by motor, along the Central Highway.

To Visit Farmers

The children of the colony gave the impression of being keen and intelligent, and one and all appeared to be content with the new fatherland which they had found in Peru. Cattle, hogs, poultry, coffee, maize, yucca and vegetables and fruits of all classes are raised. In addition, in the low-lying parts, rice and cocoa are grown. Hog lard and preserves are exported. There is an abundant wealth of lumber; sleepers and woodwork are sent to the Sierra.

But the German Minister noted some extraordinary things in Oxapampa:

"To travel over the highest road in the world to the world's largest jungles is something that can never be forgotten. Carried out with the utmost skill, this highway climbs rapidly to immense glaciers, passes through the perfumed valley of Oroya and its arid tablelands, and then descends through the slopes of Incaic meadows, now converted into wheatfields, to the eucalyptus idyll of Tarma. From thence it continues to drop down, through scenery alike picturesque and fantastic to the immensity of the jungle.

Not for Capital But for Men

"The economic conquest of the Sierra was in the first instance a question of mineral wealth and capitalist operations. On its heels followed intensive wheat cultivation and the development of the live-stock industry, and at the same time the revival of Incaic cultivations. On the other hand, the economic conquest of the montaña is obviously in the first instance a question of agriculture and stockbreeding carried out on a small scale by colonists.

"The conquest of the montaña is a task not for capital but for men. It requires men who work by their own wits and with their own hands. It requires a population which is self-supporting. When the main arteries between coast and montaña have been constructed, the problem which remains is to build short-distance roads as feeders.

"Colonists will follow in due course."

Trees for New Year Restored in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Decorated children's trees for the New Year have now been restored to high favor in Russia.

The Communist Party organ, Pravda, some time since urged the provision of such emblems for every school, club and collective farm. This newspaper also said: "The Left Opposition has managed to deprive children of these delights since the revolution. Young Communists in the past have been instructed actively to participate in uprooting the mistaken notion that children's trees are a bourgeois prejudice."

This hint was officially approved and was enthusiastically taken up. Parents and teachers throughout Russia this season crowded the shops buying trees and toys for the first nationwide New Year celebrations since the revolution. The Government decreed an especial New Year holiday, and Pravda declared, "In every community we must have Soviet trees for our Socialist children."

Ten Per Cent Tax on Liquor 'Ads' Proposed

Hays Files Bill in Legislature for Revenue From Newspapers

Boston Today—*also sees* — Manser appointed Finance Commission investigator — Supreme Court hear complaints about exclusive sale of auto owners list—Oretha Spinney of Gloucester become movie star—Attorney General report action on all collection agencies—Lunch system sued by stockholders for investing in racetrack.

Liquor 'Ads'—Tax Is Proposed by Hays

A 10 per cent tax on liquor advertising appearing in newspapers and magazines is provided in a bill filed by Representative Martin Hays of Brighton today.

The measure would require publishers of newspapers and magazines published in Massachusetts to pay a surtax on displays of liquor makers and dealers. In cases where publications have a higher rate for liquor advertising, the bill provides that the tax percentage shall increase another 10 per cent.

Preamble of the bill does not characterize liquor advertising as being against the public good and welfare, but the fact that it is made subject of special taxes indicates Representative Hays feels it should be made to furnish revenue for governmental purposes.

Liquor advertising has been the subject of almost continual temperance attack since repeal of the 18th amendment. Resolutions seeking its restriction have been passed by a number of temperance organizations in all parts of the country.

Manser—Appointed To Investigate Contracts

Reappointment of Charles L. Manser as an investigator for the Boston Finance Commission was announced by E. Mark Sullivan, chairman, today. Mr. Sullivan said that Manser—who was once described as a disgruntled election worker for Mayor Mansfield—would examine various city contracts, including some aspects of snow removal.

"This probe," said Mr. Sullivan, "will amaze the City of Boston." The reappointment of Mr. Manser, Mr. Sullivan asserted, would expedite investigation of reports that a Boston contracting firm paid a high city official $5000 to assist in hushing adverse reports growing out of reputed failure to properly carry out terms of its agreement with the city.

It was noted by City Hall observers that Mr. Manser came into public notice last June when the Finance Commission employed him at $75 a week to pursue investigations similar to those now described. At that time Mayor Mansfield said that Mr. Manser bore him a political grudge because he had not been given a city appointment. It was said that Mr. Manser was slated for a position on the election board. In a few weeks Mr. Manser was dropped from the pay roll and nothing was heard of him until today.

The Mayor has repeatedly claimed that the Finance Commission (most of its members were appointed by

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Songs of Canary Canned as Guide For Young Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The other day a woman entered the studio of Louis G. Blanken, who makes phonograph records and electrical transcriptions.

"Can you record the voice of birds?" she asked.

Receiving an affirmative answer, the woman brought in a cageful of recently-imported German roller canaries.

"I would like you to record the voices of these canaries," she said.

With considerable patience, Mr. Blanken turned on his recording apparatus and put their tuneful melodies on wax.

The woman then confided to him that she hoped to teach young domestic birds to sing the beautiful songs of the rollers.

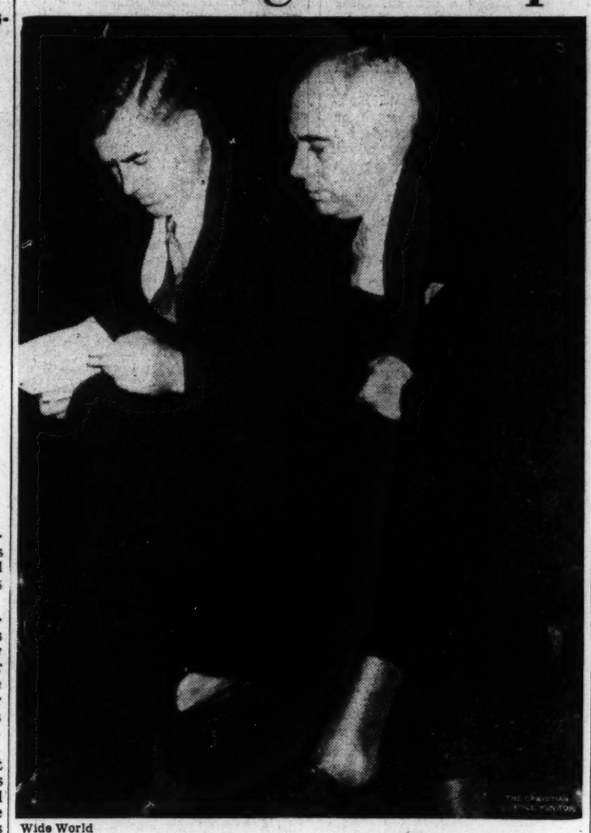
Mr. Blanken, who left the radio business to perfect his own recording equipment, has had many unusual calls.

"The latest stunt is for men who have been invited to speak at banquets to make a record in their spare time—and send it instead," Mr. Blanken said.

A local judge is seriously considering having a microphone in his courtroom to record difficult cases as they transpire. He plans to take these records home at night and play them over. Thus, he will be able to study answers of the witnesses and by the emphasis placed on certain words, pick out important points.

Mr. Blanken has recorded several weddings with his portable set and many fond parents bring in their youngsters for recordings as they are learning to talk.

President Offers Farm Plan Based on Conserving of Soil; Firm Against Export Subsidy



Wide World

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture — **Chester C. Davis**, AAA Administrator

Would Reward Farmers for Crop Methods to Save Fertility

Proposal Is Counter To Republican Idea

Payment Would Be Made by Processing or Other Kind of Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—General lines of the Administration's substitute farm program to replace the scrapped AAA were boldly sketched by President Roosevelt today to his press conference.

He hopes the plan, based on retirement of unsuitable land from major crops, can begin to operate in time to affect the 1936 crop.

While more than 100 farm leaders were gathering in Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace's office to discuss a plan, the President went ahead to rule out any proposal based on an export subsidy—as many suggestions advanced by Republican leaders like Col. Frank Knox and Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon have been—and sponsored instead a plan for better land utilization.

Plan Seems Constructive

The Administration program, revealed only in general terms, would reward farmers—presumably from general funds raised by any desired form of taxation, even processing taxes—for soil conservation. The Government would assist them in returning land that ought to be in grazing to its native buffalo grass; it would place a premium on putting the eroded hilltops of the South into legumes or forest instead of cotton.

Thus, indirectly, production of surpluses on submarginal land would be avoided. The Government would have come to crop control by the back door, without any rigid check on farmers, without binding them to contracts of crop restriction.

Reward for Performance

The reward would be for performance, not for nonperformance. Offhand opinions were that along these lines a program could be worked out which would pass the Supreme Court. At least, President Roosevelt was very confident that his program ran into no unconstitutionality.

Export subsidies—as in the export debenture plan, or indirectly through domestic allotments—would, Mr. Roosevelt said, simply stimulate bringing more marginal acres into production, and he defined his policy in the only phrase he permitted the conference to quote directly as:

Must Guard Soil Fertility

"We must avoid any national agricultural policy which would result in shipping our soil fertility to foreign nations."

Asked at the outset of the conference about his statement on a permanent AAA—made last Oct. 25—Mr. Roosevelt sat back in his chair and with obvious careful preparation gave a calm and simplified analysis of farm policy. It was diametrically different from his press conferences following the NRA decision.

Here is the presidential analysis:

As a result of the Supreme Court decision, a good many of the old suggestions for farm relief, going as far back as early in the Coolidge Administration (a reference to the McNary plan, and George N. Peek's viewpoint) are now being revived. A good deal of discussion is being given to plans for subsidizing the export of certain of crops.

One Is Only a Beginning

Of course, if you once begin subsidizing certain crops, you soon subsidize many and eventually all crops.

By big export subsidies, we would encourage the growth of vastly increased agricultural production. Take wheat: We never had a production problem until dry farming came in. The old buffalo grass was plowed up in a great many states. As a result, with the advent of modern machinery, you could drive a furrow ten miles before you stopped to turn around.

Where the Ruin Began

Naturally, a very light soil was turned up. Because of the great acreage, the yield per acre was not mainly considered, and yields of 10-12 bushels per acre would pay a profit.

What was the result of this plowing up? The dust storms began and grew worse year by year. We have an area subject to destruction caused solely by the use of the land for wrong purposes.

It covers parts of the Panhandle of Texas, western Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, parts of Montana, eastern Colorado, and northern New Mexico. The square mileage of this area is roughly greater than all of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Sees Danger of Desert

If we go in for national agricultural policy that encourages the plowing of that land again when we are trying to take it out of wheat, because of some kind of export subsidy, then it may make

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Jan. 10

North China—Japanese to Increase Garrisons

Peiping— Chinese reports here said that Japanese-Manchoukuan-Mongolian forces had entered eastern Suiyuan Province from Chahar and proclaimed an autonomous government there, the Associated Press reports. The troops are supposed to have seized the important railway point of Fengchen as their capital.

Tokyo— The Japanese military forces in North China will soon be increased, according to Japanese press reports. The Foreign Office neither denied nor confirmed this announcement, but did take the trouble to point out that under the Boxer Protocol, there was no limit to the size of Japanese garrisons in North China.

It is understood that the new Hopei-Chahar regime under General Sung is consistently obstructing Japanese military plans by a clever policy of verbal compliance and actual passive resistance Japanese army officers are watching Sung's acts closely, and any substantial increase of Japanese forces would represent a valuable weapon in their negotiations with Sung.

In Ethiopia—Rains Obstruct Italian Advance

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome— A fresh offensive is planned for East Africa in the near future, in the opinion of informed circles here. Despite the fact that operations thus far have not brought the desired results, the determination to push forward remains very strong. A new unit of 1200 Alpine troops embarked for the front, closely following the 6500 of their fellows who departed earlier this week.

Addis Ababa— A second victory in thwarting Italian efforts to straighten their lines on the Southern Front was announced by the Ethiopian Government, the Associated Press reports. Dedjazmatch Beyene Mered, one of the Ethiopian leaders, sent word that his troops routed a strong Italian column along the Webbe River in the Karanle district, killing one Italian officer and 200 Somalis. Six tanks, nine machine guns and radio equipment were captured. This followed yesterday's announcement that a sizeable Italian advance in the western Dolo sector was turned back by 60,000 Ethiopians under Ras Desta Demtu. It is assumed that General Graziani is trying to co-ordinate his many units over the scattered front.

Military Situation Reviewed

Evidence grows here that the Italians have suffered substantial reverses in the last weeks. Reports continue to flow in from the north describing Italian retreats back toward Makale, considerably embarrassed by heavy rains washing out the flimsy roads. Marshal Badoglio's flying column tactics, that have been built at so great labor, seem to have accomplished little. On the South, Italian activities are confined to consolidation, rather than to any sharp advance. Even the air attacks are lessening in effect, since the Ethiopians are taught to keep separated and to run for cover at the first sound of a motor.

Farms—Substitutes for AAA Devised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— President Roosevelt disclosed the main contours of his substitute for the AAA. His plan would pay farmers for retiring the poorer lands from producing the main crops, or for diverting these lands to other purposes. Funds for the soil conservation payments would presumably come from any desirable form of taxation.

In any event, the Administration will not favor an export bounty plan such as certain Republican groups have proposed. It would constitute "shipping our soil fertility" abroad, he said. It would merely bring more submarginal lands into use, complicating the surplus problem.

Meanwhile Secretary Wallace determinedly informed 100 farmer spokesmen that obstructionists could not be allowed to use the AAA decision to thwart all crop planning. The farm leaders will endeavor to draw up a united program for action.

President outlines new AAA plan: Page 1.

Russo-Japanese—Clash Occurs on Soviet Soil

Moscow (AP)— Two wounded Japanese, who landed an airplane in Soviet territory, were being held in a hospital at Pokrovka, Siberia, after an armed encounter with two Soviet soldiers and a peasant, a Soviet news dispatch from Khabarovsk said.

After landing on Soviet soil, the news report said, one of the Japanese accosted the peasant on a near-by road, attempted to detain him and then attacked him with a sword. The peasant succeeded in overcoming the Japanese in the ensuing fight. Two soldiers approaching the plane were reported to have been fired on by the other Japanese, and to have subdued him only after beating off a bayonet attack.

Fleets—Italy Unconcerned at Movements

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome— The Italian Government professes no concern over word that French warships will be substituted for British in the zone of tension

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Supreme Court and British Parallel

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With one justice of the United States Supreme Court holding the possible balance of power through the 5-4 majority decision rule, the 6-3 decision invalidating the AAA has revived demands for revision of the court, either through increasing the number of justices, or changing the rules.

In two striking instances—the Schechter case decision, which unanimously ruled the NRA unconstitutional, and the AAA divided vote—the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution in a way to halt social projects of the President that had been enacted by Congress. This recalls a markedly similar experience of Great Britain.

British Example

There the Liberal Government of Prime Minister Herbert Asquith found itself blocked by a House of Lords which in 1909 vetoed David Lloyd George's "tax-the-rich" budget. Like recent new-deal legislation in the United States, the Lloyd George budget was designed to finance measures in behalf of the underprivileged classes. In Britain's Labor and Socialistic development early in the century, efforts were under way to enact old-age pensions, health insurance and similar social benefits.

Since the advent of Mr. Asquith in 1906, the Lords had been opposing the Liberal Government's new social legislation. In their capacity as Upper House, they still exercised a veto on legislation that could effectively check liberal policies of the Commons. The crisis came in 1909 over the Lloyd George budget, which was rejected by the Lords. This brought on the final test of strength which ended in 1911 with passage of the Parliament Act, whereby the Lords lost much of their remaining power.

Government Wins

The Government outmaneuvered the Lords by obtaining the consent of King George V to the nomination of new peers by the hundred, or as many as necessary to pass the act. This measure parallels directly various proposals in the United States for increasing the number of Supreme Court justices in order to assure a liberal majority.

Differences between the British parliamentary system, with its lack of a formal written constitution or of a court to interpret such a document, and the United States system, render direct comparisons difficult. The House of Lords acted in a legislative, not a judicial, capacity when it vetoed the proposals of the Commons. Yet the ultimate effect in both cases was to throw out liberal social legislation.

"Share-the-Wealth"

Even many of today's catch phrases are found in records of Britain's experience. The budget proposed by David Lloyd George in 1909, and defeated by the Lords, aimed to tax the rich in the interests of the poor. It was a "share-the-wealth" plan in embryo. Heavy taxes were asked against inheritances, incomes—especially large unearned incomes—and luxuries of the rich, such as automobiles!

Since the Commons had long enjoyed supremacy in financial legislation, the cry of "unconstitutional" was raised, when the Lords vetoed the Lloyd George budget. The Commons, two days after the veto, passed the following resolution:

"That the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provision made by this House for the service of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons."

Power of Congress

Similar opinions are heard today with regard to overstepping by the Supreme Court on powers of the Congress.

In Britain, the Commons broke the veto on its legislative power by forcing through an act unwillingly subscribed to by the Lords in face of a threat to "pack" its membership with new peers. In the United States, proposals have been made to "pack" the Supreme Court with liberals, or to change its composition.

The Constitution leaves the organization and membership of the Supreme Court to be supervised by the Congress. The number of justices was increased from the original Chief Justice and five associates, to a total of 10 from 1863 to 1869, when it was reduced to nine, as it is today.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, in a series of lectures delivered at Columbia University in 1928, opposed further increases in the number of justices, holding that the court would become unwieldy. In theory, the court is above politics, although the justices naturally differ in the liberality or conservatism of their views, as well as in their interpretation of the Constitution.

Roosevelt in 1932 On Supreme Court

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, campaigning for the Presidency of the United States, declared at Baltimore in 1932 that the Republican Party, after March 4, 1929, "was in complete control of all branches of the Federal Government, i. e., the Executive and the Senate and the House of Representatives—and I might add for good measure the Supreme Court as well."

Implications drawn from this remark raised a political furor at the time. Herbert Hoover, then President standing for reelection, called the remark atrocious, and its implications even more serious.

"Does he (Mr. Roosevelt) expect the Supreme Court to be subservient to him and his party?" Mr. Hoover asked. "Does that statement express his intention by his appointments or otherwise to attempt to reduce that tribunal, to an instrument of party policy and political action for sustaining such doctrines as he may bring with him?"

Spain's New Premier Hits Roman Catholics

(Continued from Page 1)

no fewer than 27 different cabinets, and 82 different ministers. A new minister every 20 days!

Taxes Troublesome

The budget has had to be prorogued five times, only one minister, Jaime Carner, having been able to get a budget voted by Cortes. The last one, that of Joaquin Chaparprieta, foundered on the rock of taxes and dues objected to by the well-to-do. It seems fitting that the ensuing crisis should have displaced the right-wing politicians from the seemingly impregnable position held by them for two years—wasted years, to quote their own press.

The great question now is: Will the Roman Catholics declare their loyalty to the republic or join the Monarchist camp? Sitting on the fence has cost them dear, for Señor Gil Robles, after winning his majority in Cortes in November, 1933, on a vague, non-Republican ticket, has carefully refrained from expressing his unconditional attachment to the new regime. And he is now in a quandary.

Steers Away From Monarchists

Whereas the ranks of the monarchists have been reinforced by a growing number of discontents, he dare not throw in his lot with them openly. Such a step would unite against him the whole of the "Left" in one solid block. On the other hand, he and his two parties, Accion Popular and J. A. P., the Roman Catholic Youths, are thoroughly out of sympathy with the President and indeed the republic, but they are acutely aware of the danger of civil war between a united left and a united right wing.

It is reported that Señor Gil Robles broke down when he bade good-by to his subordinates at the War Office. His popularity there was the result of his intense application to his duties, his fairness in matters of promotion and his efforts to restore to the army of Spain some of the glamor and prestige which it had lost under Manuel Azana and not regained. He understood the enormous importance of "keeping on the right side" of the army in order that it might be on his in times of stress.

Swiftly, developments unforeseen by Señor Gil Robles in his eagerness for power have jerked away the reins of government just as his fingers were about to close upon them.

Dr. Poling Recommended For Philadelphia Pulpit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union and nationally known radio speaker, has been recommended by the board of deacons of Grace Baptist Temple here as pastor of the church. The congregation is expected to confirm his selection within the next few weeks. Dr. Poling has already expressed willingness to fill the pulpit.

The Temple became internationally famous while its pulpit was occupied by Dr. Russell H. Conwell, who after founding it, also established Temple University. Dr. Poling has preached in the church on various occasions. He is now making a world tour of missions and Christian Endeavor societies.

Neutral Stand Backed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Commendation of the efforts of President Roosevelt and Congress to keep the United States out of war was voted by the general missionary council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meeting here Jan. 8.

Quotes From Congress

Equal Benefits—Bankhead on AAA—Autocrats—Criticism—Bonus—101 Per Cent Taxes—Dollar-and-Cents Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs:

Senator Arthur Capper (R) Kansas:

I find a general feeling among farmers that some of the benefits given industry through the protective tariff have been industrial benefits at the expense of agriculture. And they appeal for the equivalent of tariff benefits to be given to agriculture. Not being constitutional lawyers, it is difficult for our people to understand why legislation can be enacted which results in higher prices and protected markets for industry while it is declared impossible to enact legislation which will give similar benefits to agriculture. And I will even admit I myself am a little puzzled by this situation.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D), Alabama:

It is disturbing to have a program of such widespread value and touching the lives and fortunes of so many millions of people knocked down and destroyed, not because of any quoted provision of the Constitution or of any previous judicial decision, but solely because of the views of a majority of the judges on the effect of the application of the program, namely, whether a farmer who rents land to the Government for compensation does so voluntarily or under economic compulsion.

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) Delaware:

The President told the autocrats abroad and the autocrats at home how he could hate when he wanted to hate, and demonstrated how easy it was for him to write and speak hateful words which could be so readily understood by the people he hated.

He undertook to make plain, without mentioning them, the countries he intended to abuse. These words, instead of promoting peace, may very well be taken by those countries as a deliberate effort to create a controversy.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) Arkansas:

It is easy to criticize. Even one with less intelligence than the Senator from Delaware demonstrates can criticize; but the real test, both of patriotism and of intelligence, is the ability to suggest something helpful when reform or advancement is needed.

Representative Wright Patman (D) Texas:

The word "bonus" is a misnomer, was coined by the enemies of the veterans, and should never be used. Adjusted-service certificates were delivered to veterans in return for services rendered at a very low rate of pay.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) New York:

Where is the money coming from? You have soaked and swatted the rich to the limit. You have soaked the millionaires 75 per cent of their income. In the State of California they have a tax of 20 per cent of the federal tax, which means 15 per cent more, or a total of 90 per cent. In addition to that there is the real-estate tax, the city and town taxes, school tax, gasoline tax, sales tax, and dog tax.

As I estimated it out there in California, it amounts to 101 per cent. (Laughter)

Representative Schuyler Merritt (R) Connecticut: This proposition to pay these certificates in full comes at a very inopportune time for this country, when there have been enormous deficits and promises of continuing deficits, and although the Administration may be reckless in spending money wildly and assuming obligations wildly, it is no excuse for the Congress to add to the embarrassments of the United States by further legislation of this sort.

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) New York: I know it is not conducive to oratory to discuss the dollars-and-cents side of government. I know that audiences do not become excited and demonstrative. But, Mr. Chairman, the dollar-and-cents side of government is about the most important side of government, and it is a grim problem at this hour. (Applause).

Richberg Declares New Deal Aims For Constitution Goals

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Donald Richberg yesterday defended the New Deal's course toward prospective recovery through laws of questionable validity as necessary "to achieve the objects of the Constitution."

At a luncheon of the Penn Athletic Club, the former NRA administrator said, "Every President who has guided this nation through a troubled hour has been denounced as a destroyer of the Constitution."

"Let us not obscure the real issue presented by the New Deal," he said, "with fictitious charges of deliberate violations of the Constitution. Let it be conceded, however, that many of the statutes enacted under the new deal program have entered that debatable field where there has been doubt as to whether there was constitutional basis for the authority exercised. . . .

"But there has not been a single federal statute enacted as a part of the new deal program which did not have the support of an impressive body of legal opinion, holding that it conformed to constitutional requirements. When justices of the Supreme Court divide with impassioned vigor of conviction . . . does sound well for either lawyers or laymen to assert with intemperate partisanship that those who have supported the law are revolutionaries who are deliberately engaged in usurpations of power and assaults upon the Constitution?"

The Constitution, he said, would not be one of "the honest issues of the year 1936" but one providing "material for booming speeches and windy arguments."

Bus Driver Right—So Passengers Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—When the driver of a New Jersey commuters' bus was haled into police station Jan. 8, accused by a patrolman of passing a red light, his 29 passengers rallied to his support, warmly testifying that the light in question was actually a plainly visible green.

They insisted on going in a body to the station, in spite of being urged by the policeman to pursue their homeward way on the next bus that came along. Only when a hearing had been scheduled for a later date did these loyal supporters consent to depart.

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Mounting Vote Against New Deal Shown by Digest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Growing public opinion against the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration policies is reported in The Literary Digest nationwide poll made public here today, with 36 states, representing 399 out of a total of 531 electoral votes, showing a majority against the New Deal and 12 states for it.

The report adds 300,000 ballots to the returns, which now total 1,688,462 votes, and says that pro-Administration sentiment has declined from 46.72 in the first tabulated returns to 38.11 per cent in those received this week. In all, 1,044,948 voters were shown to be against the Administration's policies and 643,514 for them.

New England Opposed

New England as a section votes more than three to one against the New Deal; the Middle Atlantic States more than two to one; the 12 farm-belt states, three to two, and three out of every five replies from the eight Rocky Mountain States and the three Pacific Coast States are negative.

The South as a section supports the Administration by nearly three to two, with Mississippi leading the group at 72.61 per cent. South Carolina gives a 70.50 per cent favoring majority, six other states in this block, 60 to 70 per cent, and the remaining four, 50 to 60 per cent.

States in Close Vote

A close vote is indicated only in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Florida among the opposition states, and in Utah and Virginia among those approving the Roosevelt regime.

The chief gains of the week were in New England, the area registering heaviest disapproval, with Massachusetts more than 80 per cent negative, and the five others in this bloc and New Jersey, 70 to 80 per cent. Fifteen more states indicate a 60 to 70 per cent opposition and 14 others, 50 to 60 per cent.

"Not only are the Administration 'acts and policies' far behind in votes as the poll approaches full flood," the magazine comments, "but . . . the negative percentage has jumped 1.42 per cent since last week and more than 3 per cent in the last two weeks. . . .

Criticism of Poll

"Criticism of the poll is in full blast also. It is the same in every poll, and the charges always run about the same: 'unfair,' 'partisan,' 'sold out.' Once again, we will simply point to the record of previous Literary Digest polls, and leave these charges to public judgment."

The current report tabulates 17,813 replies from voters who failed to write in the names of their respective states, but even this "state unknown" group goes 57.99 per cent against the New Deal.

Humane Society Reports 14,148 Cases Investigated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—"Human nature" improves slowly in so far as the treatment of children and animals is concerned, according to the 1935 report of George M. Woolsey, president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In this report Mr. Woolsey says that 14,148 cases of cruelty were investigated and that in inquiries into conditions involving animals there were uncovered many cases of cruelty to children that led either to these children being removed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children or steps taken to rehabilitate the home.

Prosecutions

He estimated that more than 2,000,000 animal cases came under the observation of his society in this area during the year. These resulted in 719 arrests and 657 convictions. Fines amounted to $1760 and 1202 animals were suspended from labor.

Mr. Woolsey's report shows strange aspects of cruelty to animals. Among the cases prosecuted was one of a person who kept 12 horses standing in water in a roofless stable that had been guttered by fire and 15 cases where dogs were injured through beatings and abuses. There was one case of a chicken having been kept on a fire escape and one case of a canary having been exposed to cold weather and three cases of these songbirds being overcrowded. Another case was with a sheep having been confined in a bathroom.

Treatment of Horses

"The society has worked closely with the American Humane Association to end the cruelty of breaking and setting the tails of three- and five-gaited horses," the report continues. "It has loaned its assistance to bring about more humane trapping of fur bearing animals and to remove the preventable injuries and abuses to domestic animals in transportation. Attention has been given to the humane slaughter of food animals and the passage of legislation to control the reckless automobile driver who strikes down helpless creatures without stopping or reporting the accident to proper officials.

"Good Hands"

"Sixty horse shows featured the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Good Hands' event, and 44 shows the association's 'Horsemanship' event. It is the general comment of devotees of the horse show that these events are a most important factor in developing kindly and considerate riders among the younger set."

Increased co-operation of the public in reporting unwanted and injured animals was noted.

Mr. Woolsey was re-elected president of the society, along with Alfred B. Maclay, first vice-president; William B. Warren, second vice-president; John Moore Perry, third vice-president; Alexander S. Webb, treasurer; Robert L. Jones, assistant treasurer, and Richard Welling, secretary.

One new member was added to the board of managers, Heis Whitney Stone, vice-president and director of Stone and Webster and a director of the National Horse Show Association. Other members of the board, in addition to the officers of the society, are Francis R. Appleton Jr., William H. Vanderbilt, Henry J. Fisher, Dr. Howard D. Collins and Joseph V. McKee.

Roosevelt Gets AAA Tribute From AAA Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt received yesterday one of the most touching telegrams of his career, along with 417 others resulting from his speech last night. It came from the night workers of the AAA—workers who may soon lose their jobs—and it said:

"Though the AAA may be gone, these three A's remain: A-cclamation for you, A-ssociation with you, A-ppreciation of you.

(Signed) The Night Workers of the AAA."

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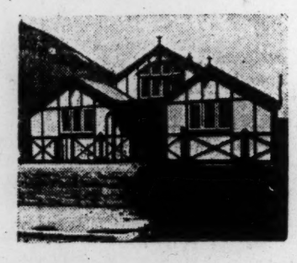

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A Presidential Year is always a big year for The Digest. The Digest collects and sifts political opinion. It shows drifts and tendencies. It will show in advance on what the two national conventions of 1936 will act—public opinion.

What do people want, the West, the South, the East, and what compromise will most nearly give them what they want? On what platform and slate can the party win?

Already the political pot is simmering in the camps of the two big parties. Soon it will be boiling with a conglomeration of "favorite sons" and "dark horses," planks, platforms and pledges, caucuses and conventions, betting odds and burning issues.

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(2) Guaranteed circulation 600,000. Average net paid July—December 1935 more than 700,000.

(3) Readers with better than average incomes—to travel, to buy cars (80.9 percent are car owners), to buy books and all of the other important luxuries of life.

Consider The Literary Digest's reputation, its contents, the character of its circulation, its wide distribution, and its adherence to strict standards in publishing. When these measures of value and service to the public are weighed there can be no resolution for 1936 more appropriate for thoughtful men and women than the following—"I shall read The Literary Digest regularly."

The Literary Digest
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

later in the month. Italy is officially content with French statements that the move is purely routine and has no connection with the British naval front against Italy.

Nevertheless, the French move was accepted as evidence that the French Navy will stand with Britain, in many Fascist circles here, and the general public is seriously disturbed. The League Council meeting is awaited with anxiety.

Cairo — Egypt will add its protests to those of Ethiopia and Sweden against Italian bombings of Red Cross units. An Egyptian unit was reported wiped out during the bombing of Daggah Bur on Jan. 4. The Egyptian protest will go direct to Italy.

Paris — The Law School of the University of Paris was closed indefinitely after a series of pro-Italian student outrages against Prof. Gaston Jèze, Ethiopian legal adviser at Geneva, during his classes.

Tyrolese—Resistance to Italian Service Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome — The Italian Government officially took note of various rumors published abroad regarding an alleged mutiny among the troops ordered to East Africa, and denied them. Supporting evidence is cited in the form of corroboration from Italians and foreign citizens in the Tyrolean areas where the incident is supposed to have occurred. The rumors are blamed on a deliberate campaign to discredit the Italian Government abroad.

London — Mutinous scenes in the Italian South Tyrol, when Alpine troopers objected to being sent to Ethiopia were reported by the Daily Telegraph from over the border in Innsbruck, Austria. Some 500 men in Merano are said to have started noisy demonstrations on receiving the order to leave. They tore down pictures of Premier Mussolini from the wall and smashed them. When officers asked for volunteers, only 18 men stepped forward. The men were then ordered to obey and officers shot two rebels. Many of these conscripts are German-speaking groups with but little friendship for the Italian Government.

Bonus—Voted by House, 355 to 59

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The House passed the cash bonus and sent it to the Senate by the huge majority of 355 to 59. An opposition move to send it back to committee was thwarted, and the vote followed almost at once. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The bill, a composite of several veteran groups, would bring $1000 in cash at once to a veteran who has not borrowed against his certificate, or approximately $1255 if he holds it until maturity Jan. 1, 1945. Nearly 3,500,000 veterans would benefit, and the immediate cost is put at upward of $1,000,000,000, to be raised by undetermined means.

Naval—Germany and Russia Likely to Join Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — The Naval Conference will probably go on without Japan next week, and possibly Germany and Russia will be invited to join its sessions.

Anthony Eden, in a series of emergency sessions, apparently decided that the Japanese delegation must have a clear decision of the powers on its demand for parity—for home consumption. This demand will probably be turned down, therefore, by Britain, the United States, France and Italy on Monday, and Japanese withdrawal is then very likely. Word from Tokyo confirms this likelihood.

The conference would then go ahead with its plan for mutual yearly exchanges of building plans, and there is evidence that Italy is anxious in some way to resolve its potential naval rivalry with Britain in the Mediterranean.

Little Entente—Frowns on Austrian Regency

Paris — The Little Entente is expected to turn down the shortly expected Austrian plan to abandon the Austro-Italian friendship, in return for Little Entente consent to a regency of Prince von Starhemberg over Austria. Such a regency, said diplomatic groups as quoted by the Associated Press, would only be a smoke screen for eventual restoration of Archduke Otto to the former Hapsburg throne. Little Entente consent to this could not even be won by an offer of friendship from Austria, it is believed, since the old Hapsburg empire contained many territories now incorporated into the Little Entente nations.

Mongolia—Offers by Japanese Reported

Peiping (AP) — Foreigners reaching here from Kalgan reported the Japanese Army was pouring truckloads of armaments into Chinese Inner Mongolia, apparently with the aim of strengthening its position for an early showdown between Manchoukuo and Sovietized Outer Mongolia.

Observers said the Japanese were doing their utmost to win over the Inner Mongolians by gifts of arms, ammunition and airplanes. They also were reported to have offered the Mongols nominal control of six newly captured Chahar districts, which in ancient times were Mongol territory.

Reich—American Writer's Papers Restored

Berlin (AP) — The passport of Boris Smolar, chief European correspondent of the Jewish Telegraph Agency, was restored after a brief hearing before National Socialist police, and Smolar was told the incident was closed.

Smolar's passport was taken up yesterday after a search of his hotel room. A Foreign Office spokesman said the newspaperman, who is an American citizen, was suspected of sending out false news by mail, but that an inspection of his correspondence had disclosed nothing incriminating.

Other papers seized by secret police were restored and apologies were tendered.

Planes—Marines Start Flight to Puerto Rico

Quantico, Va. (AP) — Fifty Marine Corps combat planes took off from the marine base here today for Miami, Fla., the first stop on a 2400-mile mass flight to San Juan, Puerto Rico. The expedition, commanded by Lieut. Col. Roy S. Geiger, is a part of extensive maneuvers to test the power of Marine Corps fighting machines operating far from their base.

From Miami the planes will proceed to Cuba, where a stop has been arranged at Camaguey, thence to Port Au Prince, Haiti; Santo Domingo City and San Juan. A flight will be made also to the Virgin Islands, where seven Marine Corps planes are waiting to join the maneuvers.

Bonus Passes House By 355 to 59 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Senate, but then the higher Chamber yielded, and sent the measure on to President Roosevelt, who vetoed it. In the House the veto was overridden, 322 to 98, but the Senate sustained the President by a nine-vote margin.

Final action in the House came after last-minute rejection of a motion by Rep. Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts to recommit the bill for an amendment providing for payment of the certificates from the unexpended balance of emergency relief appropriations. This is the method of payment being advocated by Col. Frank Knox, candidate for the republican nomination for the Presidency. The vote on the Treadway motion was 319 to 89.

Importance Stressed

Just before the roll-call vote started, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns made an unusual statement to the effect that the bonus ballot is "one of the most important calls of the session, and it is extremely important that members be recorded as they vote." The bonus record is studied by veterans' organizations, which wield considerable strength in congressional elections the country over.

Effective maneuvering on the part of House leaders put the bonus measure yesterday to a point where it was ready for formal vote shortly after the House met today. All efforts of inflationists to inject their method of financing the bonus into the debate were turned aside as were a whole sheaf of other amendments.

Provisions of Bill

Debate was completed during a night session in which the House was its ways and means committee.

In brief the bill as passed by the House provides;

1. Immediate liquidation of adjusted-service certificates having a total matured valuation of $3,463,000,000.
2. Cancellation of $290,000,000 in interest accrued on loans secured by certificates.
3. Payment of three percent interest on the face value of certificates to those who do not demand cash payment.

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Democrats Pick Philadelphia; Meet June 23

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The prospective sound of the Liberty Bell ringing through their campaign oratory, plus a certified check of $200,000, last night stampeded the Democratic National Committee into taking their nominating convention to Philadelphia, where it will convene on June 23, a fortnight after the republican meeting in Cleveland.

Very practical considerations, not only of $200,000, but including free use of the convention hall, some cash prizes, and other concessions, were successful in outbidding the claims of Chicago and San Franciso. Another guiding factor was the pivotal position of Pennsylvania, with 36 electoral college votes—second only to New York. Whether the presence of a national convention upon its soil is really persuasive in carrying a state is becoming increasingly debatable, but the democratic leaders of Pennsylvania convinced the national committee that there might be something in it, particularly in the case of Philadelphia.

Other Factors

Not the least of the considerations was the presence of an important favoring newspaper in the Quaker City, as against the triple battering ram of anti-Administration journals in Chicago. Delegates did not wish to build up a defeatist viewpoint by daily perusals of the vigorous output of Cols. Frank Knox and Robert McCormick, and William Randolph Hearst.

Anyway, as a result now both Republican and Democratic parties will be convening farther to the east than for many years. A few seasons ago this fact would have been highly important, was estimated as a guiding factor in party strategy, but with nationwide radiocasting of proceedings, it matters very little where the convention is held.

Farm Belt Ignored

All the same, in a year when the Supreme Court has just made the farm relief policy one of the tremendous—if not the leading—issues of the campaign, it is extraordinary to see the two parties moving their conventions virtually out of the farm belt altogether. Cleveland is as far east as you could get and still have some claim of being in the Midwest; Philadelphia typifies solely urban problems.

The pleas of Chicago's representatives—favored for the convention until the Philadelphia landslide began—were based upon the city's importance as a farm center. But the Democratic strategists feel that the farm belt is their best source of strength anyway, and that it is desperately necessary to pick up one or two states north of the Potomac and east of the Indiana line. Hence Philadelphia.

San Francisco Bids

The actual competition was placed by James A. Farley, national chairman, in these terms: "Then play poker and bid your heads off." Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, opened the proceedings with a $150,000 bid for San Francisco. Patrick A. Nash, national committeeman from Illinois, raised the bid by proffering a certified check for the same amount.

Then Albert M. Greenfield, spokesman for Philadelphia extolled the advantages of a July 4 speech in Independence Hall. Mayor S. Davis Wilson added the amenities of "wide seats in the hall," and "fresh vegetables coming from New Jersey." These considerations, plus the extra $50,000—which the other cities would not offer in the form of a certified check—were overwhelming

Mr. Farley opened the session with a long and vigorous speech attacking the "campaign of defamation" which he said President Roosevelt faces, and defending the Administration's record. "A great proportion of our commercial and industrial leaders are with the President as sincerely as when they rallied to his support in 1932," he said. "Why shouldn't they be? What business is there in all our vast country that has not been helped by the present Administration?"

Chairman Farley gave his analysis of Republican nomination prospects:

"Nobody knows who will be the Republican nominee. Least of all the Republicans. They dare not nominate Herbert Hoover, the most eminent proponent of the do-nothing policy that brought on the great economic calamity; for they know that when the people in 1932 cast the Hoover Administration overboard they registered more than a political decision. The people then pronounced a verdict, not only against the then President, but against the whole reactionary group. They cannot nominate Senator Borah, because that veteran of 30 years of political battling must be poison to the crowd whose league is championing the crusade against all that is being done to keep the country safe from the depredations of its sponsors. Inevitably they will be driven to some colorless individual, unknown until paid propaganda builds up a fabulous picture and presents it to the people as some one worthy to direct the destinies of the United States.

Only One Issue

"There can be but one honest issue in this campaign, and that is whether President Roosevelt has done well or ill by his country.

"The answer to that great question stares at you today from the pages of every newspaper in the land—not from the editorial pages, which mostly echo the desires of the big business group; not from the propaganda pages, which misrepresent and libel the existing Administration the reflection I speak of is found in those commonplace pages which present the direct reports of the nation's business.

"The balance sheets of industry, commerce and agriculture tell the story. The market quotations on commodities and securities cannot be faked or distorted. These figures will tell you that the national wealth has increased $22,000,000,000 over their market values on the day our President took office."

Delicious foods ATTRACTIVELY SERVED
FINE CANDIES FOUNTAIN SERVICE
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Brookline—1366 Beacon St. Cambridge—9 Brattle St. Providence—363 Westminster St.
FAMOUS SINCE 1890

Girl Scout Leaders

Paul Parker Photo

Mrs. Richard E. Forrest — Retiring Commissioner (Left) of the Manhattan Girl Scout Council Greeting Her Successor — **Mrs. James Cox Brady**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Mrs. James Cox Brady was elected commissioner of the Manhattan Girl Scout Council here yesterday to succeed Mrs. Richard Forrest, whose term had expired. Mrs. Forrest will remain, however, as honorary commissioner.

The election, held at the Council headquarters at 670 Lexington Avenue, saw Mrs. Howard Phipps elected to the office of first deputy commissioner, and Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger as second deputy commissioner.

Pegged Dollar Aids China Toward Harmony

(Continued from Page 1)

Kung Pao for nothing worse than an appeal to patriotism and the spirit of unity.

Nanking has stepped in on behalf of the press in this matter, ordering the Ta Kung Pao ban lifted, and while this can hardly be taken as indicative of any very radical trend toward ultra-nationalism on the part of the National Government it is likely to relieve steam and induce the vernacular press to proceed without attacking either Nanking or Japan.

Chiang Stirred Anxiety

In taking a position of accepted and obvious responsibility Generalissimo Chiang has yielded to a desire which has been expressed both by leading Chinese and by Japanese. It is felt that this will result beneficially whatever the actual courses of policy, for with General Chiang far up the Yangtse directing the anti-Communist campaign, yet always able and willing to throw a monkey wrench into the doings of responsible officialdom at Nanking, there was constant unrest, anxiety and dissatisfaction on the part of virtually everyone.

There has been a constant up-and-down to North China's political situation because of the "autonomy movement" which was stage managed by General Doihara, Japan's "Lawrence of Manchuria," for reasons by no means obvious to most observers. The Dairen conference of Japanese military leaders some years ago formulated a program envisaging the continuation of the Manchurian adventure into North China, and this appears to have impressed many of the army men as calling for an autonomous North China; but Japanese diplomatic and consular officials early became convinced both that international opinion was outraged by this Japanese promotion of what was so obviously in no way a spontaneous Chinese movement, and that the Chinese themselves, however long-suffering, might finally rebel against continuation of this process of disintegration of their nation.

Add Name to Game

The Japanese have for months dominated North China in any event. To add the name to the game at the cost of fresh boycott and possibly open warfare, with what international repercussions none could foretell, seemed not worth while. So "autonomy" stopped with the proposal of an Administrative Council plan for Hopei and Chahar Provinces, leaving them to operate under a "new deal," but still definitely under Nanking as regards foreign affairs.

The demilitarized zone established by the Tangku armistice remains in existence, and field for a peculiar operation of autonomy of its own, but not the major source of irritation a pseudo-autonomous whole North China certainly would have been.

Pegged Dollar Welcomed

In finances, the removal of the Chinese dollar from a silver basis—temporarily, at any rate—and the introduction of machinery for pegging it at a level around 29½ American cents have allowed merchants to go to merchandising instead of being perpetually embroiled in a gamble against exchange. This is welcomed in virtually all quarters, and it should give a welcome impetus to trade, while the lower level established for the Chinese dollar has already provided a strong impetus to export trade.

Japan's hand continues to lie so heavily over most of China (save up-country Communist territory) that tension is likely to continue, but at any rate the crisis seems past for the time being, unless some further unexpected move by the Japanese militarists again upsets the entire apple-cart as has so frequently almost happened in the recent past. For even a breathing spell, everyone is prepared to give thanks.

Premier Walter M. Lea

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 10 (AP)—Premier Walter M. Lea of Prince Edward Island, who passed on today, was the first political leader in modern British history to head a party which won every seat in Parliment, completely routing its opponents.

In last July's general election on the island, his Liberal opposition party took every one of the Conservative government's 16 parliatary seats, and the Premier-elect found himself in the unusual position of leading a houseful of 30 supporters.

He had carried on a campaign for rigid economy.

Mr. Lea was widely known as a breeder of blooded horses and cattle.

He entered politics in 1915 and in 1919 served in the cabinet as Minister of Agriculture and Provincial President. The Liberals were defeated in 1923, but Mr. Lea came back to resume his agriculture portfolio four years later.

In 1930 he became Premier on the elevation of Premier Saunders to the Supreme Court, but he remained in office only a year and was leader of the opposition to the Conservative Government until he completely turned the tables in 1935.

Since last summer, he had served as Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.

Missions Elect Dr. Speer

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 10 (AP)—Dr. Robert E. Speer of New York City, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, was elected chairman of the Foreign Mission Conference of North America yesterday.

Women of Cuba Vote First Time In Calm Election

HAVANA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Cubans to the number of possibly 2,000,000, began voting for a constitutional President and other national officers in calm today, despite a noisy election prelude.

Women voted for the first time, forming about 40 per cent of persons early at the polls. The weather was warm and sunny, and from outside Havana no disorders were reported.

Ten bombs exploded before the polls opened in the seaport city of Santiago. One damaged the office of Dr. Cesar Camacho Covani, Marianista party leader.

A political agent was brought to Havana, suffering bullet wounds, from Bauta in the nearby province of Pinar Del Rio.

Police seized a package containing four bombs in a downtown cafe and promptly closed all such places, usually open until dawn.

Close of Turmoil

Along the promenades and in cafes people discussed this culminating step in the "revolution," giving them at last, after years of fighting and turmoil, an opportunity to vote for a President.

Not since 1928 have they had a hand in the choice of their chief executive. In that year, Gerardo Machado went into the presidency unopposed. Five years later, he fled the island, and the first step of the "revolution" was completed. After that, one post-revolution unheaval after another kept the island in confusion.

Parties and Candidates

The presidential candidates are:

Miguel Mariano Gomez, son of a former President of Cuba, backed by the Liberals, Nationalists and Marianistas.

Gen. Mario G. Menocal, a former President, with backing of his own party, the Menocistas.

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, former provisional candidate, conducting no active campaign.

Candidate for mayor of Havana on the Menocal ticket was Pelayo Cuervo. He was conceded an even chance to beat Antonio Beruff Mendieta, nephew of former President Carlos Mendieta, the candidate on the Gomez ticket.

Several women were candidates for the House, and one woman stood for the Senate.

The new Government will be inaugurated May 20, succeeding the regime of acting President Jose A. Barnet.

Peace Is Growing 'A Mile a Minute,' Smiles Mrs. Catt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—"There is nothing to be discouraged about," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in an optimistic message regarding peace and government to the 80 friends who gave her a surprise luncheon on her seventy-seventh birthday yesterday at the Women's University Club.

Leaning across a huge pink and white birthday cake and surrounded by pink roses Mrs. Catt confided to her audience that "you are living in a really great period of history—if not a pleasant period."

There "may be great changes in government," she added, "but if we don't like it, it nevertheless will be endurable, for it will be part of the evolution of the human race."

While there "may be more threats of war than of peace," Mrs. Catt said that she "feels very encouraged about the outlook," adding "peace is growing a mile a minute and the determination to end war is increasing by leaps and bounds while the militarists are getting a little frightened lest they lose their avocation."

Twain's Ancestor Honored

Mason County, West Va., may have a marker soon on the farm where Mark Twain's grandfather was born.

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$48 3½ Day Week-End Trip
ALL-EXPENSE, Fri. P.M. to Tues. A.M.
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Chateau Frontenac
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Jubilee Trust Aids Youth As Total Reaches £1,025,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—The King's Jubilee Trust now has £1,025,000 and subscriptions are still coming in.

The latest operation of the fund, the Monitor learns today from Commander Henry W. A. Adams, its secretary at St. James's Palace, has been to secure a country house with 30 acres as the permanent camping ground for 350 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 at Seaham Harbor, Durham, where unemployment is especially prevalent.

Many Others Aided

A number of other hostel and camping projects for young people are also receiving help, including one for boys visiting London in search of work. The Trust is also making—in co-operation with the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust—a joint grant to the National Playing Fields Association.

Among other organizations receiving help from the Fund this year are the Y. W. C. A., the National Council of Girls' Clubs, Girls' Life Brigade, Girls Guildry, Girls Friendly Society, the Federation of Working Girls' Clubs, Girl Guides Association, the National Association of Boys Clubs, the Boy Scouts Association, the Boys Brigade, Church Lads Brigade, Y. M. C. A. Boys' Department, Jewish Lads Brigade and the British National Cadet Association.

First Million Early

This first £1,000,000 was gathered in seven months, for it was on April 12 that the Prince of Wales marked the start of a campaign for funds by radiocasting an appeal.

Since then money has poured into the offices of the Trust in St. James's Palace, some donations being a few pennies in stamps, others being cheques, for thousands of pounds.

For the first year it is proposed to spend (partly out of capital) £100,000 the annual income aimed at from the final capital of the fund.

With this money many national institutions for youth are to be helped, the Duke of York announced in a recent speech. This help is to enable them to expand and to extend their activities.

The policy of helping existing institutions to a considerable extent, at least until the Trust finds an opportunity for individual action has, it is held, been proved an "unqualified success."

Many Sent to Camp

In July it was decided to make grants which would help the maximum number of young people to go to camp during the Jubilee year.

Reports show, it is stated, that that step was a great success. As a result it is intended to use a considerable portion of the fund in aiding organizations which by extending present activities can do similar useful work.

In radiocasting the first appeal for funds for King George's Jubilee Trust, the Prince of Wales declared that the Trust should be a living and permanent commemoration of King George's Jubilee year.

"I have, therefore, with the King's approval," the Prince of Wales told Britain, "suggested that here is an opportunity for a nationwide subscription to form a trust, the income of which will, we hope, benefit all sections of youth in Britain who are now denied the opportunities of healthy recreation and self-expression which we believe to be the right of every boy and girl."

"I believe," the Prince added, "there are over 1,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 with no opportunity of enjoying the games and the changes of self-development to which they are entitled."

Hoover Busy at Work On Agricultural Speech

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Herbert Hoover went to work yesterday on his forthcoming address on agricultural problems, which he will make at Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.

Lawrence Richey, the former President's secretary, said he would have no comment to make, at this time, on the administration's agricultural problems, resulting from the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA.

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$34.50 ONE WAY IN AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES FROM CHICAGO
Also, new low round trip winter fares, the lowest ever.
SEE BOULDER DAM EN route—AMERICA'S NEWEST THRILLER
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Boston Day... Fin Com, Courthouse, Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

Governor Curley) is being used to build smoke screens which are supposed to divert public attention from the city's prosecution of Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer during the Curley administration.

Motor List—Issue of Monopoly of Use Raised

Has the public works commissioner the right to award the 700,000-odd names of motor vehicle owners exclusively to one concern? That was the question under discussion today before Judge Edward P. Pierce in the state Supreme Court, to which Direct Mail Service, Inc., brought a petition last week to be allowed the use of the registry lists.

The Direct Mail Service claims that it was discriminated against by Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan in favor of the Auto List Inc., which, it is claimed, wasn't even incorporated at the time it received the lists. Direct Mail has been receiving the lists for the past 20 years in return for an annual fee of $2000 to cover the cost of "making up and printing the lists."

Brookline's outspoken Curley baiter, Representative Philip G. Bowker, last week made the following comment:

"Auto List, Inc., was sponsored by Curley and Dolan, and comes very close to being a conspiracy and a monopoly."

Mr. Dolan's lawyer, Thomas H. Mahony, is Auto List's president.

Judge Pierce took the matter under advisement.

Oretha Spinney—She's Off to Join the Movie Stars

The proud Gloucester schooner, Oretha F. Spinney, first line vessel of the halibut fleet, took on new glamour at Fish Pier today. Miss Spinney has become a movie star.

She sailed this morning at 9 for Hollywood where she will play an important part in the filming of Kipling's "Captains Courageous." There was, it seemed, a little bit of extra fluttering in her topsail as she slipped out of Boston harbor today. Perhaps she was waving good-by to scenes grown familiar during 16 years of service. Capt. James A. Hersey of Long Beach, Calif., took over the wheel from her Gloucester skipper, Carl Olson, who recalled that the ship had grossed $50,000 last year from 11 trips to sea. This was an outstanding record. She was sold to the motion picture company for $35,300.

But even if scenes will be different, her cargo will not. In her hold today were 3000 pounds of regulation New England groundfish. They will supply authentic properties when the Oretha Spinney sails the Pacific. The fish are to be dumped overboard and then dragged in again to supply the camera atmosphere.

Convoying the Spinney today was the Gloucester ship Imperator, used in scenes made on this side of the continent. The Imperator will sail along beside the Spinney and shoot pictures en route to the Panama Canal, where the two ships will separate. The Imperator will return to the fishing fleet and the Spinney will sail on to California where it is expected to remain permanently as a movie property.

Collectors—21 More Agencies Are Enjoined

Every one of the State's 282 collection agencies known to the Attorney General's office has been acted upon in one way or another, it was announced today by Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman. Meanwhile in Superior Court, Judge Edward P. Pierce enjoined 21 more such agencies from doing further business.

Here is the record of Mr. Goldman's drive so far:

Put out of business by court order	100
Voluntarily quit	99
Still awaiting court action	83
Under study by Mr. Goldman	30
	282

Such important companies as Dun & Bradstreet and the Automobile Legal Association have still not been decided upon. These firms fall under that part of the statute forbidding the unlawful solicitation of legal service and not under the provision referring specifically to collection agencies.

Included in the enjoinments this morning was an agency operated by Raymond B. Dooley of New Bedford, a constable, who filed several cases in court, though he had not been admitted to the bar.

Markets—New Green Vegetables Are Appearing

An overflowing market of tempting foods today greeted week-end shoppers in Boston's Faneuil Hall Market.

There was an abundant supply of vegetables on hand, including new squash and green cabbage for a change. Added attraction were genuine southern yams. Similar in size and shape to the sweet potato, they have a distinctive flavor which makes them very palatable with meats or broiled chicken. They sold at 25 cents for three pounds.

The markets did a brisk business today in fish, southern Rose shad and Jack shad having the place of honor as the newest arrivals on Boston markets. The waters of South Carolina supply these fish. The shad are of medium size, weighing from 5-7 pounds. Dealers were asking 65 cents a pound.

Jack shad at 40 cents a pound is not quite as sweet in flavor as the Rose shad. Other good buys in the fish line were pompano, bluefish and Spanish mackerel.

Market offerings today were:

Vegetables: String beans, 25 cents a pound; lima beans, 15-18 cents a pound; peas, 13-18 cents a pound; beets, 6-8 cents a bunch; radishes, 3-4 cents a bunch; broccoli, 12-15 cents a pound; cauliflower, 18-25 a head.

Fruits: Apples, 4-6 pounds for 25 cents; oranges, 40-60 cents a dozen; grapefruit, 5-8 cents; lemons, 40-60 cents a dozen.

Waldorf—Minority Stockholders File Suit

Minority stockholders in the Waldorf System, Inc., which operates a system of lunch rooms, brought suit against the directors of the organization for the "imprudent, improper and negligent" investment of more than $100,000 in the Agawam race track near Springfield.

The suit was filed by Attorney George Alpert for Samuel Calabrese, of Lawrence, representing the minority group. The complaint declared that the money had been invested in a way which would not be in the best interest of the stockholders.

Directors of the Waldorf System include James J. Curry, of Boston, president; Harry S. Baldwin, of Newton, A. Yates Clark of Cleveland, Austin O. Uhl, of Newton, Daniel W. Gurnett, of Boston, Horace A. Moses, of Springfield, Charles P. Drum, of Albany, Neile F. Towner, of Albany and T. Walter Sharpe, of Newton.

Mansfield—Files His Legislative Program

Mayor Mansfield's legislative program arrived at the State House today. It embodies four main points:

1. Change in state laws to end exemption of United States property from taxation. This would place dwellings of model housing projects on local tax rolls and end one of the chief objections to the slum clearance program.

2. Provide for refund of one-half of relief expenditures by the Commonwealth to the various cities and towns. This would reimburse cities and towns for money spent on relief and give control of the work to the State.

3. Permit the Mayor of Boston to choose his own police commissioner. This has long been sought by various Boston mayors. At present the Governor chooses the police commissioner.

4. Discount to all taxpayers who pay their levies before Nov. 1 of each year.

Courthouse—$5,000,000 Project Declared Approved

With Governor Curley reporting President Roosevelt favorable to the project, Boston today advanced one step nearer a new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse. The Governor, in Washington, sent word that the President had indicated his approval of a structure to rise 18 stories over the present site of Pemberton Square Courthouse.

Recalling that the Courthouse is but a short block away from the Bulfinch façade of the State House, some wondered today how the 18-story structure would affect the Beacon Hill skyline. It is held by many that the architectural beauty of the famous little gold-domed State House should be preserved from too startling contrast with modern skyscraper design.

The project has been rejected by both the PWA and WPA, but recently there have been hints that consideration might be re-opened on the PWA basis of the Government paying 45 per cent of the cost and with the Commonwealth and the City of Boston sharing the remaining 55 per cent. This hint led the City Council to vote an order signifying its approval of the plan a week ago.

Coolidge—Payment On Political Signs Sought

When Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg was running for re-election back in 1930, he purchased 11 illuminated panels from the E. T. Donnelly Advertising Company. According to Mary J. Donnelly, company representative, the price of the signs was $2500 and it is alleged that the senator has paid only $1500 of this amount.

In Suffolk Superior Court, therefore, Miss Donnelly filed a suit for $1000 against Senator Coolidge.

Governor Curley's only daughter, Mary, is the wife of Edward T. Donnelly Jr., son of the company's late founder. This year, the Governor will be out for the Senator's job if the present plans hold.

Snow—There's Plenty Of It at Points North

Despite the fact that today most of southern New England's streets and fields were bare after the snow and rain storm of yesterday, New England north of Concord, N. H., was blanketed with a snowfall varying up to as high as 20 inches in Smuggler's Notch, Mt. Mansfield region, in Vermont.

This blanket of snow today was made more inviting by various scheduled "snow trains" plus outdoor events being planned for the week end by northern New England communities. Journeying northward to find snow for many New Englanders was not "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Skiers of the more expert variety were promised excellent running on the lower sections of the Bruce, Nose Dive and Chin Clip trails. Good snowshoeing was available also.

In New Hampshire, Bartlett, Canaan, Gorham and Lancaster reported snow varying in depth from 11 to 18 inches with good skiing and snowshoeing. The Moosilauke region near Warren reported 20 inches while Waterville Valley section said the snow was 15 inches with good skiing in prospect. North Conway-Intervale region also had 11 inches and good skiing with fair conditions prevailing in Wonalancet, Chocorua, Plymouth and Lincoln.

This week end Plymouth, N. H., planned to hold its annual winter carnival and Hall of Fun with skiing and skating tournaments and a dog-sled race from Meredith to Plymouth to top off the events. At Lebanon, N. H., the Outing Club and a Dartmouth College group were planning to meet on Sunday in ski-jumping and cross-country tournaments.

In western Massachusetts skiing was reported good in Greenfield and abundant snow on the upper slopes of Mount Greylock.

Snow trains were scheduled to leave Boston on Saturday for Littleton, N. H., and on Sunday for Canaan, N. H. In addition trains were scheduled from Providence, R. I., to Bartlett and Crawford Notch, N. H., and from Portland, Maine, to Fryeburg, Maine.

Industrial Plan For Rhode Island Prison Is Opposed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—The announced program of Dr. Arthur E. Martin, chief of the State Division of Jails and Reformatories, for the expansion of mechanical plants and instruction at the State Prison, in order to relieve idleness and unrest due to unemployment, is being opposed by the Providence Central Federated Union.

The leading American Federation of Labor group in the State not only has condemned the plan but has asked Gov. Theodore Francis Green to see that it is not put into operation.

Harry Bloomberg, representing the typographical unions, says that the program would lead to competition with established industries and would graduate many nonunion workers.

He further stated that the unions had no objection to rehabilitation of prison inmates, but that work performed in competition with businesses that had large investments in plant and equipment would work injustices to the taxpayers who helped support the prisoners.

Mr. Bloomberg further stated that with 20 men in the printing plant, it would not be long before all state, city and town printing would be done at the prison; that, as the result of the training of carpenters and mechanics, prisoners would be sent out to work on state projects outside the prison, and predicted dire results in the other trades to be taught.

The Central Federated Union contended that short-term prisoners would not learn much and the education would be of little use to the long-term men. It was decided to name a committee to confer with Governor Green on the matter.

Age Pensions—Harvard Poll 545 to 431 Against

Of 976 Harvard students polled on the question of "government old-age pension," the Harvard Crimson reported today that there were 431 for and 545 against—a majority of 144 being opposed to any old-age pension plan, whether of the Townsend type or otherwise.

Complicating the balloting was the fact that if a vote of "yes" was recorded for the plan, the student was asked to recommend the amount he believed should be paid to single people and to married couples, and also the age at which the pension should begin.

The majority of the "yeas"—152—voted to pay single persons between $40 and $45 a month. Varying amounts ranging from $70 to $85 were chosen as the amount due to married couples by 105 voters. Only five students agreed to Dr. Townsend's figure of $200 a month.

The question of the age at which the pensions should be started was divided into two chief blocks—145 indicating that the payments should begin at 60 and 125 voting for them to start at 65.

The poll, sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune, is being conducted in a number of leading colleges throughout the East.

Knitting Basket Supersedes Book In New Hampshire

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 10 (AP)—Because many a woman forsook books for knitting, circulation at the Rochester Public Library fell off last year.

Miss Lillian E. Parshley, librarian for 44 years, explained the drop in circulation from 100,355 books in 1934 to 93,152 in 1935, thus:

"Books are larger, even novels contain more pages; non-fiction is more popular than ever, and it takes longer to read it—and the women are knitting."

Maple Sugar Producers Of Vermont to Convene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Va., Jan. 10—Facing uncertain conditions this spring as a result of a large carryover of last year's maple crop and the operation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement with Canada, a large number of Vermont maple sugar producers are expected to attend the annual meeting of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association here Jan. 17, Ray Collins, of Colchester, secretary of the association, says.

The meeting will be held in connection with the Union Agricultural Meeting and State Farm Products Show, Jan. 14 to 17, inclusive. A dinner featuring Vermont maple products will be held at the Hotel Van Ness, at noon, as the opening event on the maple producers' program.

Harvard Professor Joins Magazine Staff

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Resignation of Max Lerner as lecturer in the department of government at Harvard University and his engagement as one of the board of editors of the Nation was announced yesterday by the magazine.

Professor Lerner, chairman of the faculty of the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress for the past three years, is a former director of the consumers' division of the National Emergency Council at Washington and is known for his studies of the Supreme Court and constitutional law. He will supervise the Nation's editorial section.

Ikon—Byzantine

Angna Enters's Own Record of One of Her Compositions in Dance Form

What's Going On in the Arts

Angna Enters

ANGNA ENTERS again unmasked her singular art at the Repertory Theater last night in the first of a series of three reunions on consecutive evenings.

The most trumpeted among the new items on her opening program was the "Isis-Mary—Egyptian-Coptic." This is one of the fruits of her sojourn in the Near East as a Guggenheim Fellow. According to a program note it is "designed to illustrate the transition from the physical-pagan Isis to the spiritual-primitive Virgin Mary." We were fortunate in having this marker. Not only was the number abstruse, but apprehension of its message was made more difficult because many of the audience, unaware that the curtain was up, continued their entr'acte chats in the lobby, and had hardly finished their march down the aisles when the disclosure was completed. Some by-play with a bowl and a scarf could be seen; but appreciation of the ultimate significance of the revelation must await a more favorable view.

Another novelty was the "Danse Macabre — Vodvil." This contained nothing incognizable. It satirizes in characteristic vein the tricks of a vaudevillian, with particular reference to his girl partner as represented by a dressmaker's dummy. It is a cleverly amusing take-off.

A third offering new to Boston was "Little Sally Water," a sequence of child-to-young-girl-to-disillusioned-woman accomplished by the use of superimposed dresses and alterations in the tying of a hair ribbon. It is representative of another of Miss Enters's preoccupations, and one of the most sympathetic of them.

"The Birth of the Polka" was also unremembered by this observer. Representative of the artist's parodic manner, it depicts a servant girl learning a dance.

On the whole, none of the additions to Miss Enters's repertory seems likely to rank with the best of her pre-Guggenheim period, such as the sinister "Pavana," the sardonic "Boy Cardinal," the tragic "Aphrodisiac," the tender "Vienna Provincial" or the Delsarte burlesque, all of which were on last night's program. But the more esoteric manifestations of Miss Enters's art need study, and it may be that "Isis-Mary" will reveal itself some day even to the unenlightened as a master work. L. A. S.

Sascha Alexandrova

LAST night in Jordan Hall, Sascha Alexandrova, soprano, sang a program which included songs by Paradies, Campra, Grieg, Densmore, Chadwick and others. Miss Alexandrova also included arias from "Lucia di Lammermoor" and the "Barber of Seville"; a pair of Turkish songs which were accompanied by the Hairy Salih Zadeh Group from Constantinople, who played instruments of interesting aspect, and a pair of Greek songs sung in that language, to which was added a flute obbligato by Juste Maurice. Mr. Maurice also contributed other incidental music during the program in addition to offering a solo during the first half of the concert. Reginald Boardman supplied pianoforte accompaniments in his usual competent manner.

From her performance last night it would scarcely be fair to judge the ability of Miss Alexandrova, since she was obviously singing under a serious handicap. She would have been well advised had she determined on a later date for her recital, although in the opening measures of the aria from the "Barber of Seville" the singer produced some very beautiful tones, which encouraged the listener to hope for further songs lying in the lower register of her voice.

Miss Alexandrova gave variety to her program through the medium of the dance, in costume, which was offered as part of her performance of "Conyali" (The Maid of Conya), a Turkish folk-song, and while the dance appeared to be comprised of steps with which we were familiar, it was a pleasant bit of divertissement. The fair-sized audience was very friendly indeed. G. M. S.

'Red Salute'

AT THE RKO-Keith Theater may now be seen a film which has caused some controversy in other parts of the country. This is "Red Salute," starring Barbara Stanwyck, which has been regarded as propaganda for militarism under the guise of an attack on Communism in the colleges. The impression of one calm and detached side-liner is that too much fuss has been made over this aspect of the matter. This poor relation of "It Happened One Night" is such silly stuff that in our opinion it couldn't possibly produce one convert to militarist-capitalist-imperialism. True enough, it misrepresents the student peace leader (Hardie Albright); but it also does a poor service to the General, who is a figure of ridicule, and to the enlisted man (Robert Young) who in the end wins the girl after a remarkably unreal riot. It really would be better if Hollywood kept its hands off subjects it cannot handle intelligently.

On the stage there is an elaborate review called "Hollywood Secrets," starring Jackie Coogan and Betty Grable and featuring Joe Morrison, Armida and the California Collegians. This is the actual feature of the current bill.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

State Conventions

The Democratic decision setting June 23 as the national convention date is of considerable importance to Massachusetts politicians, troubled over scheduling the State's pre-primary party convention.

The pre-primary law now provides the meetings must be held by June 15. The Republican and Democrat state committees, eager to avoid pre-primary dates which will conflict with those of the national conventions, have petitioned the Massachusetts legislature to extend the time limit to June 20.

Avoiding Conflicts

There seems little doubt that the request will be granted. No sound reason, it appears, can be given for refusal. As a result, with the dates of both national conventions now known (the G. O. P. date is June 9), the state committees should be able to plot out a schedule which would not conflict with the national party dates.

Two immediate possibilities loom. The state Republicans could avoid a clash with their own national plank-manufacturing conclave at Cleveland by meeting between June 1 and 9.

That would give sufficient time to iron out difficulties such as the battle for convention gubernatorial favor. If State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. steps into the United States senatorial contest, and Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, decides his senatorial chances are good, that little skirmish may require considerable convention time.

G. O. P. Fireworks

The G. O. P. meeting may prove the more exciting of the two this year. In 1934, when the Gaspar G. Bacon crowd had everything their own way, it was a dull, stereotyped party.

As for the Democratic preprimary convention, with the limit pushed back to June 20 it could be scheduled the week of June 15. This would assure completion of state work before shifting to Philadelphia on June 23 for the national gathering.

Democratic Possibilities

The most exciting fight among the Democrats probably will ensue over the gubernatorial candidacy. If Governor Curley goes through with his Senatorial candidacy, he probably will have little or no struggle in obtaining convention favor. But in the fight for the Governor's seat, sleeves will be rolled up by several contestants. The winner may be rather battered before the battle is over.

Two present state officials who appear certain to clash in this fight, if Governor Curley keeps his senatorial word, are Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, and Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley. Neither is given to backing water.

* * *

Curley's Successor

Governor Curley's attempt to dictate who shall be his successor in the gubernatorial chair is not setting well with numerous state democratic leaders.

It is understood that several have gone to the Governor and warned him against this so-called fallacy. These Curley friends, including one close to the state committee, point out certain dangers, not the least of which is the antagonism of the followers of Charles F. Hurley. The latter has a powerful organization throughout the state.

This organization, if sufficiently riled by Curley dictation, might retaliate against the Governor. Treasurer Hurley is eager for higher office, having missed in 1934.

Of course, Governor Curley's choice of a successor is Lieutenant Governor Hurley, for whom he came out some time ago.

Curley Strategy

Some Democrats believe Mr. Curley should remain completely aloof from the Governor's fight until after the primaries. In this way, he could maintain the support of all gubernatorial candidates for his own senatorial campaign. Otherwise, if, through the Governor's efforts, Treasurer Hurley lost convention favor, the latter might conceivably work under cover, or even in the open, for the Governor's defeat.

Since the reported warning, the Governor has said nothing about supporting Lieutenant Governor Hurley, which several Democratic leaders consider significant. Furthermore, the same Democrats point out that the Lieutenant Governor has not yet made formal announcement of his gubernatorial candidacy. They assert the delay may or may not be important. Edgar M. Mills

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Fossil Evidence of Linking Of Two Continents Is Sought

Fossil evidence that South America was once joined to Africa will be sought by an expedition from Harvard University, headed by Lewellyn Price and Theodore White, leaving this month for southern Brazil.

Nearly every schoolboy learning the rudiments of geography has at some time or other toyed with the continents, fitting them together to form one great land mass. As Professor Wegener showed in his now famous "continental drift theory," South America can very nicely be nestled under the wing of Africa, North America fits in around western Europe and Antarctica and Australia fill up the Indian Ocean. Thus the seven continents were one 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 years ago—forming the prehistoric "Gondwanaland," says the theory.

Fundamental Issues

While it sounds almost too good to be true—answering in one swoop very fundamental questions of geological, palaeontological, zoological and botanical distribution, yet natural scientists up to the present time have been loath to accept the Wegener hypothosis.

In recent years, however, more and more evidence has been gathered in various fields to give support to the idea. Similar rock formations have been found in both South America and Africa and similar animals and plants. Some geologists, however, contradict the theory on the basis that the South Atlantic deeps are too old for the continents ever to have been connected.

However, if the fossils which the expedition hopes to find in Brazil closely resemble those already discovered in Africa, the theory of linking continents will be strengthened. The research will be continued for one year, with the Brazilian Government co-operating in the enterprize.

Southeastern Brazil

The area to be visited is the province of Rio Grande Do Sul, in southeastern Brazil. For more than a hundred miles along the river Jacuhy, on the border between jungle and pampas, are red sandstone beds of the Triassic age, about 175,000,000 years old. The deposits are almost untouched by natural scientists and are believed extremely rich in reptile fossils, contemporaries of the Dinosaurs or "Terrible Lizards" which figure so prominently in the problems of Wegener's hypothesis.

These gigantic and somewhat grotesque reptiles were the tyrants of Mesozoic times, during which the Triassic age saw their introduction.

As Dr. W. W. Watts, Imperial College, London, pointed out in his recent address as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the brain of these creatures was relatively small despite their large size. He told the amazing tale of one tyrant, the great Diplodocus which was so large it actually had to have two brains to look after it.

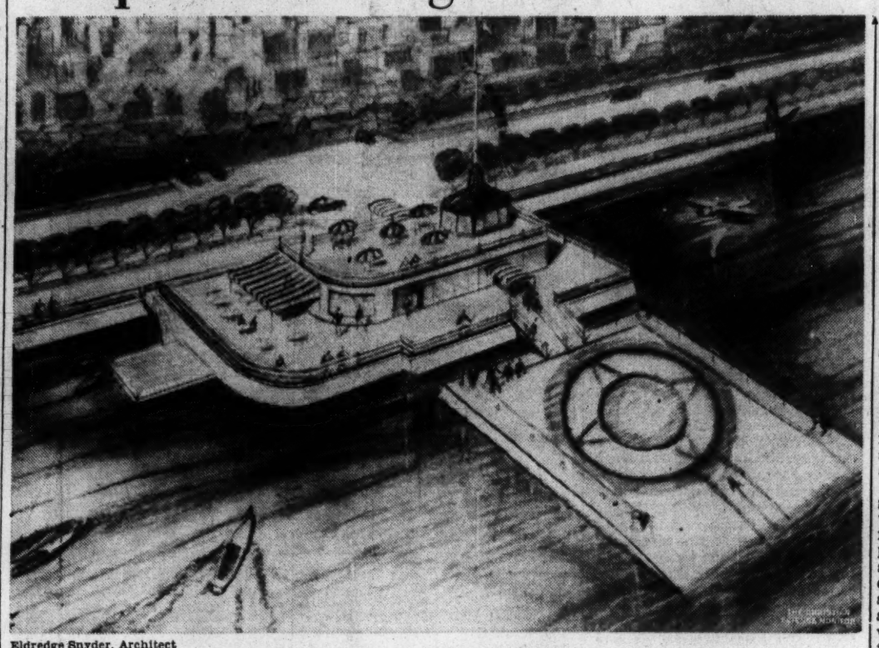
Eighty Feet Long

Diplodocus was 80 feet long and weighed 20 tons. The brain in the head region was about the size of a hen's egg, said Dr. Watts, "and then there was a big supplementary sacral ganglion which may have taken chief charge of locomotion and helped to secure co-ordination throughout the hinder part of its huge length and bulk."

This was one of the most unusual discoveries in recent years concerning the Dinosaurs, yet in spite of both regions of so-called true brain there was less than a quarter of an ounce to control each ton of body and limb.

The few fossils already taken from this part of Brazil show that the Triassic reptiles there were about nine feet long and stood four feet high. They had heavy tails, big jaws, teeth like a dog, and were good runners. They were advanced reptiles, and according to the theory of evolution, closely approaching the mammal stage.

Seaplane Passenger Base Planned for Boston



Eldredge Snyder, Architect

Proposed Marine Seaport at Fish Pier

The Architect's Drawing Shows the Projected Seaplane Terminal in South Boston to Be Used by the Marine Air Lines in Its Boston-to-New York Service

Modern terminal to be built near Fish Pier — Giant amphibions, carrying 26 passengers and crew of three, will establish 75-minute service between Boston and New York, with eight trips daily scheduled.

Plans for a seaplane terminal near the Boston Fish Pier to house the Boston section of one of the most extensive flying-boat services yet planned in the continental United States were today released by Marine Airlines. The new "seaport" is scheduled to be completed some time in July, for the inauguration of a high-speed amphibion service between Boston and New York by this company.

The new building will be a glassed-in modern styled structure with ticket office and waiting-room facilities. Upon its roof will be a pleasant outdoor sitting room suitably furnished with comfortable chairs and sunshades, while on the street level to one side will be a sidewalk café. Below this at the water's edge will be a small landing for motor boats and other craft.

Floating Dock

Directly in front will be a huge floating dock with its edge trailing into the water upon which the Sikorsky S-43 amphibions will come to load or unload. Eventually it is planned to have a revolving turntable to turn these craft sidewise to facilitate loading and unloading.

The Sikorsky amphibions of Marine Airlines will be the same type in service to the Hawaiian Islands. Capable of a cruising speed of 170 miles an hour, they will carry 26 passengers and a crew of three. A running time of 75 minutes between a similar seaport in New York and the one in Boston is scheduled. This is possible since the ground time from city center to airport is eliminated.

No Mail Carried

Since the new company has no air-mail contract the space generally set aside for baggage and mail will be released for passenger accommodations. This is why the Marine Airlines amphibions will carry a greater number of travelers than the Hawaiian island service. That service only carries 16 passengers, since it has a mail and express service as well.

Operation of the amphibion service is expected to begin Aug. 1, when the three ships now ordered are delivered to the line. The fare will be the same as the existing air tariff between Boston and New York. Eight flights daily in each direction between Boston and New York are planned, according to James H. Eaton, president of the new company.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Musical Variety Show, "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Heatherton and others. Elida Ballet.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

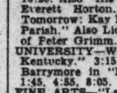
COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thanks a Million." 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Storm Over the Andes." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

TREMONT—"After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll and George Murphy. 9, 11:54 a. m., 2:48, 5:42, 8:36. Robert Montgomery and Helen Hayes in "Vanessa." 10:24 a. m., 1:18, 4:12, 7:06, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:02, 4:44, 7:45, 10:06. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:17, 7, 9:41. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:16, 3:21, 6:12, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:06, 5:45, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Truth About Italy." Lowell Thomas in "Going Places." "Troubles in Toyland." "Stranger Than Fiction," and "All Sealed Up."

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10:16 a. m., 12:29, 2:42, 4:55, 7:08, 9:21.



BOSTON—Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:08 a. m., 1:59, 4:50, 7:41, 10:32. Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Arnold and Joe Morrison and others.

EXETER—Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Frisco Kid." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton. 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm."

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 2:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

Music

REPERTORY THEATER—Angna Enters, dance-mime, will present her repertoire, including eight new numbers. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Howard Goding, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Lecture on "The Mounting Waste of the American Secondary School," by Dr. John L. Tildsley of New York City. Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street, Cambridge. 8.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP — Puppet show, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45. Matinee tomorrow: 2.

SYMPHONY HALL—Burton Holmes. "The Magic of Mexico," in color and motion, with factual comment. Matinee tomorrow: 2:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Council meeting. 3 Joy Street. 6:15. Tomorrow: Take 1:40 train to Riverside. Walk along path to Weston Bridge. Norumbega Tower, Cambridge Reservoir, along the Charles to Riverview and Nutting's at Waltham.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—"The Economics of Synthetic Rubber," by E. R. Bridgewater. American Academy of Arts and Sciences. 28 Newbury Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Second of the Saturday Morning Concerts for Juniors. Frank Zecchino, violinist, choral group; Albert W. Snow, conductor. 10:30 a. m.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse, Silly Symphony and other cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"English Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11. Also lecture on "Eastern and Western Attitudes to Art," by Sir George Sansom. Lecture Hall. 11.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at the corner of Hammond and Boylston Streets, Brookline, for walk through Chestnut Hill Woods to Lost Pond and Old Indian Village. 2.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Luncheon discussion. "Germany Under Chancellor Adolph Hitler." Speakers: Dorothy Thompson, Dr. Friedrich Ernest Augsburg and Harvey H. Bundy. Hotel Copley-Plaza. 1.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Lecture on "Developing Appreciation of Motion Pictures," by Prof. Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard University. 10.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University on "Emotional Economics: Soak the Rich and Starve the Poor." 11. Illustrated lecture on "Vagabonding in Ireland," by Earl Benson. 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Address on "The Crisis in Christianity," by Dr. Max Fischer of Berlin. 3 Joy Street. 1.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Fourth in a series of lectures by Herbert Dingle of London. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Illustrated talk on "Mexico—Old and New." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 3.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Take 1:20 train at North Station for Melrose Highlands to Winchester bird walk.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Features Appear in Boldface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Nicholas Matthay and	**'Congress Speaks':**	Musical program...	Hits and Encores:
5:15	his gypsy orchestra..	**"Neutrality"**	Baseball School....	records; talks....
5:30	**"The Singing Lady".**	Tom Mix sketch...	**"Jack Armstrong".**	Recorded music....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Clara, Lu and Em.	Nature News.....	Hits and Encores..
6:00	News; **"Supper Show"**	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	**"Buck Rogers"**....
6:15	Mr. & Mrs. Magoogle	News; records.....	Sport comment....	**"Bobby Benson"**...
6:30	News; features.....	Records; orchestra	**"Music by Rakov":**	Speaker; quartet..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	N. H. Win. Sports	soloists; orchestra	**Kaltenborn's news**
7:00	**Talk, Governor Curley**	**"Amos 'n' Andy".**	**"Myrt and Marge"**	News Service.....
7:15	**"Capt. Tim's Stories"**	**"Uncle Ezra"**	**"Lazy Dan, the**	Dance or.; soloist.
7:30	**"Lum and Abner"**....	Popular vocal.....	Minstrel Man"...	Organ recital.....
7:45	**"Old Man Winter"..**	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch....	**Jessica Dragonette;**	**Eleanor Powell; so-**	Chemistry talk....
8:15	Bob Crosby's Orch....	**male quartet;**	**loists; orchestra .**	**Gabriel Heatter...**
8:30	Prom: Red Nichols &	**piano duo; con-**	**Oscar Shaw; solo-**	Soloist; organ.....
8:45	his orchestra.....	**cert orchestra....**	**ists; orchestra ...**	20th Cen. Ensem..
9:00	Al Pearce and his	**"Waltz Time":** vo-	Hollywood Hotel:	Stevens's Orch.....
9:15	Gang: variety.....	calists; orchestra.	musical - dramatic	Golf lesson.....
9:30	Meredith Willson and	Court of Human	revue with Dick	Fisher's Orchestra
9:45	and his orchestra....	Relations: sketch.	Powell; orchestra.	News Service.....
10:00	**'Nickelodeon': comedy;**	The First Nighter:	**Richard Himber's**	**String Sinfonia:**
10:15	**songs and variety....**	dramatic sketch..	**orchestra; soloist.**	**concert orchestra.**
10:30	**'The Other Americas':**	Network speaker..	**Dramatized news .**	Hod Williams's Or.
10:45	**speakers; music.....**	NBC piano duo....	Spotlight Revue...	**Mary Eastman; or.**
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Louis Armstrong &
11:15	**"Ink Spots": quartet.**	Sports; orchestra .	Le Paradis Orch...	his orchestra.....
11:30	Emil Coleman and his	Madriguera's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Or.	Tommy Dorsey and
11:45	orchestra	Organ recital.....	Jan Garber's Or...	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC). Philharmonic-Symphony Society's children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Chasins Music Series: Abram Chasins, pianist.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: Farm Bureau Federation.

After Luncheon

1:25 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Opera Company in Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," with Lauritz Melchior, Max Altglass, Marjorie Lawrence, Dorothe Manski, Editha Fleischer, Friedrich Schorr and others.
6:00 WAAB (WABC), Frederick W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; soloists! players; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Rose of the Rancho," with Gladys Swarthout and James Melton; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; Goodman's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), "Lost Horizon": dramatization of James Hilton's novel.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Rudy Vallee; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce.
9:15 WAAB (WOR), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Chateau; Al Jolson; Francis Lederer; Patsy Kelly; Dorothy Dale.

Sunday's Features

9:00 WNAC (WABC), Descriptive commentary from Russian collective farm near Moscow.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet.
10:35 WNAC (WABC), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler, pianist.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloist.
12:45 WNAC (WABC), News Commentary from London, Vernon Bartlett.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Magic Key: Kazanova and her Tziganes; Adele Astaire; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Percy Grainger; symphony orchestra.
2:00 WNAC (WABC), Leslie Howard in "The Admirable Crichton."
3:00 WAAB (WABC), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor; program comment.
3:30 WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WAAB (WABC), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Phil Baker, "The Great American Tourist"; orchstra.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), Town Topics, with Lois Long; Vincent Lopez; Budd Hulick; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), "At Home Abroad": Beatrice Lillie; Eleanor Powell; Ethel Waters; Herb Williams; Howard Dietz and others.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Sunday Evening Hour: Rose Bampton, contralto; chorus; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Morton Downey; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Enid Szantho, contralto.

Democrats Jam R. I. Revision Bill Through Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10 (AP)—Rhode Island Senate Democrats, waiting until the early morning hours, and with the aid of Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, jammed through a constitutional convention bill shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

The vote on the floor was 20 ayes and 20 nays, but the Lieutenant Governor broke the tie in favor of the measure, which provides for a referendum on the question of holding a convention. The major issue of redistricting, which had been opposed by two Democratic senators, was glossed over with a restriction against decreasing the number of senators and representatives each community now has.

The practical effect of this amendment, in the event the convention is held, will be to increase the number of representatives and senators from cities, making for a larger General Assembly.

Long before the amended measure came to a vote, Senator Frank E. Paine, Republican stalwart of Warwick, who held the Democrats at bay through the day by his presence at the State House although he was indisposed, had returned to his home.

The Senate, in its five-minute session, held after 12 hours of conferences and caucuses, also confirmed as Superior Court judges former Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan, and former Republican House leader Walter Curry, both of Newport. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Curry were interim appointments to the bench, made during the summer months by Gov. Theodore Francis Green.

Conciliator Named In Vermont Marble Workers' Walkout

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 10 (AP)—Study of the strike of employees of the Vermont Marble Company, marked by violence during the past few weeks, was undertaken today by Clarence R. White, Vermont Commissioner of Industries.

Gov. Charles M. Smith ordered the study and gave Mr. White the power of a conciliator, in event one of the parties in the strike asked him to act.

Three weeks ago Francis T. Fenton, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the strikers would accept a high Vermont official as arbitrator.

The most recent disturbance in the strike for higher wages and better working conditions came on Tuesday, when 12 deputy sheriffs and five strikers were injured. Yesterday was quiet in the strike area, with guards keeping watch over the company's widely extended properties, and pickets on hand to attend any reopening of the West Rutland and Center Rutland plants.

Sheriffs said there still was no trace of 125 sticks of dynamite reported hidden in the strike area.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday, probably followed by rain Saturday night; slightly colder with lowest temperatures near 30 degrees; moderate westerly winds, shifting to easterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight, followed by snow in the north and snow or rain in the south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior Saturday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds tonight, becoming east or southeast Saturday, and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast over the south portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	35	Minneapolis	10	8
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	18	18	New York	40	36
Denver	40	38	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	36	22	Philadelphia	42	38
Jacksonville	50	48	St. Louis	36	36
Kansas City	28	26	San Francisco	56	54
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	38	36
Miami	66	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 10.
B—Minimum, Jan. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:10 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Saturday, 12:42 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

Union Official to Visit Canadian Textile Locals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—To further strengthen the bonds between the Canadian and the American locals of the United Textile Workers of America and to explain the program arranged by the international union for 1936, Vice-President Horace A. Riviere left yesterday for the Provinces on a "good will" tour.

His itinerary includes addresses at mass meetings in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and a general meeting of all officers of Canadian unions in Montreal.

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45 x 38½ inches . . . . 37¢
Wamsutta Supercale SHEETS
Hemmed 72x108 $2.95
Regularly $3.50

	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
63 x 108" . . .	$2.65	$2.95
72 x 108" . . .	2.95	3.25
81 x 108" . . .	3.35	3.65
90 x 108" . . .	3.65	3.95
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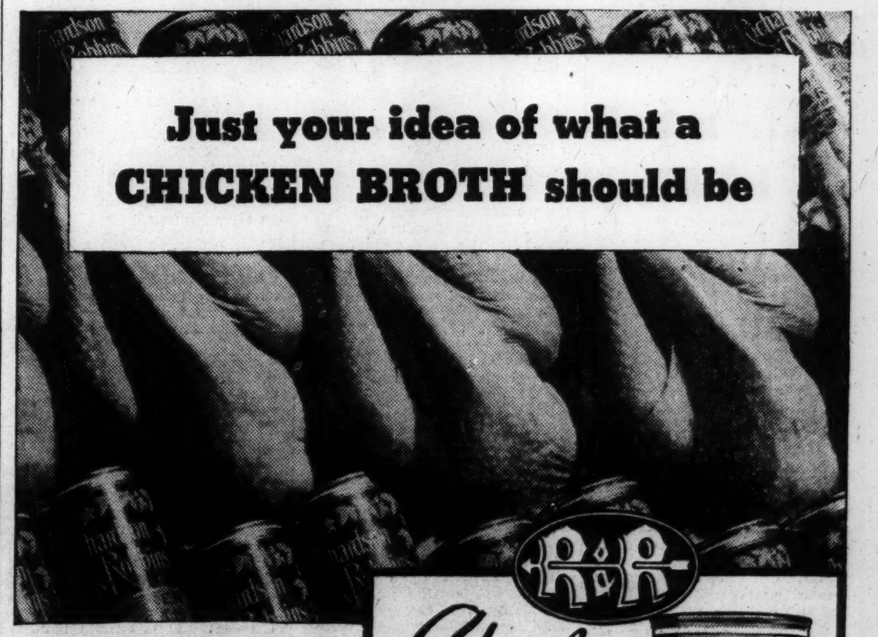
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U. S. GOVT. INSPECTED

A Lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B.

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Jesus, Our Exemplar," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Florence S. Middaugh, Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The Mother Church is always glad to open its doors for a Christian Science lecture, and it bids you welcome here this evening.

A lecture on Christian Science is a joyous occasion, for many carry away with them an awakened desire to know more about God, and they receive a mental stimulus which causes them to reach out after more of the good that is ready and waiting for them.

Jesus was the great teacher of spiritual truths who taught his followers to think scientifically, and Christian Science likewise teaches that to find God, one must understand and know Him.

Mankind is in great need today of finding the truth about God and man. In our textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we read, "Jesus was 'the way;' that is, he marked the way for all men" (46:25).

What is more natural then, than turning to him for guidance and instruction in spiritual truths! And it is right and necessary that we should seek to know the facts concerning the Science of Life.

Mrs. Eddy also says in Science and Health, "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink" (570: 14-16). That this living water may be brought within their reach, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of this Church, of which the speaker this evening is a member. He will tell us more about the great Way-shower. The subject of his lecture is, "Jesus, Our Exemplar."

Mr. Allan spoke substantially as follows:

If we would understand Christianity,—its Principle and its practice,—we must begin by understanding its Founder, "the man Christ Jesus," because he and he alone has been its perfect exponent, its perfect demonstrator. If we examine the life of Jesus as portrayed in the Gospels we cannot fail to note some of his outstanding characteristics. Let us consider a few of his traits which have not been sufficiently stressed.

Jesus Set Pattern Of Selfless Service

First, his selflessness. During the years of his ministry he seemed to have no ambition for place or power, no desire for superiority or preferment. It is true that just before he entered upon his ministry he passed through a great struggle in overcoming the false sense of self: the desire for fame and dominion strove to assert itself. But it is also true that this desire was completely routed, and that never again did it become apparent in his life.

Jesus' selflessness was manifested in service. He gave himself to others. He said, "I am among you as he that serveth." That was his life-work, serving God by serving his fellow men. Was it Jesus' desire that his followers should serve their fellows in the same way that he did, that is, in the same spirit? Did he commend a life of service as a practical ideal? Let us see. You will remember that on one occasion Jesus called his disciples to him and said, "Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you: but . . . whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." In Jesus' estimation, then, the willingness and ability to serve ranked higher than the desire to be served. Service ranked higher than dictatorship; selflessness than selfishness.

Christ Jesus is our Exemplar, our ideal model. We as Christian Scientists are his followers. The ideals he presented, the qualities of mind he manifested, we must strive to emulate. Recognizing this, the Founder of the Christian Science movement, Mary Baker Eddy, in her "Advice to Students" wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 303), "Let us serve instead of rule, knock instead of push at the door of human hearts, and allow to each and every one the same rights and privileges that we claim for ourselves."

Real Man Made In God's Likeness

But we were speaking of selflessness. Let us hear Mrs. Eddy again, this time somewhat more emphatically. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 568), "Self-abnegation, by which we lay down all for Truth, or Christ, in our warfare against error, is a rule in Christian Science." Why should this be so? Because selflessness is an essential quality of spiritual man. Because self-fulness, if we may use such a term, or the belief in a selfhood apart from God, is not a quality of the real man and never did belong to him. God made man in His, God's, image to express God. If man is the expression of God he cannot manifest a selfhood apart from God. You understand, of course, that when we speak of man as God's likeness we do not mean that mortals are God's likeness. Far from it. You and the material body which you may sometimes think of as yourself are two entirely different things. Physiologists tell us that our physical bodies are completely changed or renewed every few years. You may have had five or ten entirely different bodies, but no one of those bodies which you have left behind was you. Your true selfhood, the man of God's creating, is a mental, a spiritual being, the expression of God.

In order that we may the better understand the relationship existing between man and God, let me use an illustration. Take for example the sun and its rays. Each ray is supplied by the sun with its—the sun's—own qualities. A single ray does not express the sun completely, but it does express the qualities of the sun. The ray has not a single quality of its own, that is, it has not a single quality that is not derived from the sun. Having no quality of its own it has no selfhood apart from the sun.

Wisdom and Strength Are Spiritual Qualities

Now to make use of the illustration. God expresses Himself through spiritual man. Man as God's expression is supplied moment by moment by God with God's reflected qualities, wisdom, intelligence, health, strength, etc. Individual man does not reflect God fully or completely, but he does reflect all the qualities of God. Man, then, has not a single quality of his own, has not a single quality underived from God; therefore for him to have a selfhood apart from God would be metaphysically impossible.

There is another way to look at this subject. According to Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 471), "man is, and forever has been, God's reflection." A reflection calls attention to its original. Your image in a mirror expresses only your color, your figure, your action. It possesses no corporeality of its own, no thickness, no action. It cannot act of itself. It cannot be of itself. It has no existence apart from you. Now since man is God's likeness, as we are told in Genesis, you see how impossible it would be for man to have any action, any existence, any selfhood apart from God.

Christian Science is showing us that this is what is true about man. Such temptations, then, as self-pity, self-justification, self-righteousness, self-condemnation, and selfishness are based upon a false sense of self. Jesus, our Exemplar, who "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," overcame this false sense of self completely. As his followers we are striving to do the same. How shall we succeed? First, by learning what man, God's likeness, is—by learning the truth about man—then by putting it into practice in our every thought of ourselves or our fellows.

In this warfare with the false sense of self, Mrs. Eddy has given us this inspiring message (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 118), "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

Meekness of Jesus Was Not Weakness

Jesus was about his Father's business. He claimed no mind apart from God. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and, "The Father . . . doeth the works." That is true humility. True humility is shown in the deliberate recognition of God as the source of all intelligence and power. Probably few qualities are so generally misunderstood as humility and meekness. Many people think these terms mean "being tamely submissive," "spiritless," or "easily imposed upon." This is due, of course, to a misunderstanding of what humility really is. Humility is not self-depreciation, rather is it true self-evaluation. It is not a weak, but a strong quality. Moses had it, and he was not weak. Jesus possessed it, and he was not weak. No, Jesus was a strong man in every way; he was strong physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually, and he possessed in abundant measure this strong quality, humility.

Jesus did not depreciate himself, rather did he rightly estimate his worth. He knew that his coming was the central fact of history, and that his words would not pass away, that is, the truths he stated would live forever, not because he presented them, but because they were true, therefore undying and winged with power. Isaiah expressed a similar confidence in the power and immortality of the Word, a power entirely independent of the person who uttered it. Speaking of the Word he said, "It shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Such confidence had he in the power of the Word declared.

It might be well for those of us who are Christian Scientists to ask ourselves, How much confidence have I in the power of the Word of God? How much confidence have I in a Christian Science treatment? Let us see. Let us suppose that before you knew anything about Christian Science you had heard that your neighbor had mistakenly taken a spoonful of poison. What would likely have been your first thought? Would it have been, He must be ill? Would it have been, Poison acts quickly?

Now, suppose you hear tomorrow that your neighbor has had a Christian Science treatment. What will likely be your first thought as a Christian Scientist? Will it be, He must be better, he must be well? Will it be, "The word of God is quick, and powerful"? If not, why not? It was Jesus' faith in Truth which prompted him to say, "My words shall not pass away," and Mrs. Eddy commenting on this passage has added (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 111), "And Jesus' faith in Truth must not exceed that of Christian Scientists who prove its power to be immortal."

Humility Put First In Christian Science

This attitude of Jesus was quite in keeping with humility—the recognition of God as the only source of intelligence and power. Here is another statement of his, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Jesus attributed all power to God. Since humility was an outstanding quality of our Master, should it be, can it be disregarded by any of his followers?

But let us apply this to ourselves and to the present moment. Mrs. Eddy, who knew better than anyone else the qualifications of the Christian Scientist, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 354), "Humility is the first step in Christian Science." If humility is the *first* step, might it not be well for each of us to inquire, Have I taken this step? Let us not judge our neighbor in this. Let us answer the question for ourselves. Do I take credit to myself, or do I naturally and whole-heartedly ascribe to God the honor for any good I have been instrumental in accomplishing? Am I alert to think regarding any good I may have accomplished, I have of myself done nothing, the Father has done it all? If so, we are manifesting a natural phase of true humanhood.

Another characteristic of Jesus was his habit of seeing and appreciating the good in his fellow men. He saw more good in men than they suspected themselves. As he passed through Capernaum he saw a tax-gatherer in his office. Those about him saw in this man a traitor to every standard of patriotism, a man living on his countrymen. Jesus saw more and invited the man to be one of his company. Something in the man awoke, "and he left all, rose up, and followed him," and there stepped forth Matthew, the disciple.

Jesus Saw Beyond Appearance of Sin

The self-righteous scribes and Pharisees dragged a woman soiled with degrading sin and set her before Jesus for judgment. Their intention was to lead Jesus into a trap in order that they might have a charge against him. Jesus saw what they saw, but he saw more and said to the woman, "Go, and sin no more." And she looked up to see in him a faith in her possible purity, and forthwith began to be the woman he saw.

Luke tells us that as Jesus reclined at dinner in a Pharisee's house a woman who was a sinner came behind him and anointed his feet. In the chapter of her stormy and shameful life probably Jesus had been the only one who had given her a desire for a better life. In him she had seen what life really could be, and the wholesome longing may have come to her that she might be like him. His host saw that she was a sinner. Jesus saw further. He saw a woman not yet spoiled beyond hope, as the world might have looked upon her, and when he saw this she began to see it too, and forthwith began to be that good woman.

There are in a very real sense beautiful qualities latent in the life of every man. Only a vision like that of Jesus can perceive them. Only a love like that of Jesus can awaken them, and we too as his followers are here "not to condemn" but "to seek and to save."

It is largely true that we see what we are equipped by education and experience to see. For example, you send three men, an artist, a botanist, and a lumberman to examine a certain oak tree and bring you a report. The artist comes back with a report on the beauty of the tree; the botanist with its botanical name, Quercus alba, White Oak; the lumberman, 300 feet. He saw lumber. All went to view the same thing. In a way all saw the same thing. Yet it must be said all saw differently, each seeing most clearly what he was equipped by education and experience to see.

Impressions Depend On Our Viewpoint

The photograph one takes depends upon where he places his camera. So one's impression of men will depend upon the standpoint from which he views them, or what he really knows about man. Jesus saw men from the viewpoint of a complete understanding of what man is. He saw more clearly than anyone else has ever seen the good in man. He knew that the real man is ever the perfect expression of his perfect Father, God. He proved this times without number. Had Jesus not known that God alone governs man, could he have instantaneously healed a person who had been for years unable to walk? Had Jesus not known that sight is a quality of Mind which the real man ever possesses, could he have instantaneously healed the man who was "born blind"? Had he not known that health is a quality of Mind which man cannot lose, could he have proved on many occasions and to multitudes of sick folk that they were well? Had Jesus not known that man's life is deathless because God is man's Life, could he have proved instantaneously to Lazarus that though he had lain in the grave four days he was in reality alive and well?

Where others saw a human being whose normal movements were hampered by distorted limbs, Jesus saw man expressing God's harmonious government. He must have known that, as Mrs. Eddy has expressed it (Science and Health, p. 283), "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." Where others saw their fellow men ill "with divers diseases and torments" Jesus saw—what? Let me answer this question with a sentence from the Christian Science textbook. No other statement I know of presents so concisely and so completely Jesus' view of man and its direct and inevitable result. This is it: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick" (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477).

Do you ask how it came about that Mrs. Eddy understood so well the background and method of Jesus' marvelous works? Because she had devoted years to the study and practice of them. First she was remarkably healed of an injury caused by an accident, and pronounced fatal by the physicians. This healing came about while she was pondering Matthew's account of a healing by Jesus. But to be healed herself was not enough. She must know the Science of this healing in order that others might be healed. For three years, Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 109), she "sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule." She discovered the long-lost Science of healing, and submitted it to the broadest practical tests in the healing of disease of every kind for nine years before writing the Christian Science textbook. Indeed so completely did Mrs. Eddy understand the truth upon which Jesus' healings were based, and so clearly has she presented those truths about God and man in the Christian Science textbook, that men and women are now being healed daily simply through the study of this book.

Law of Retaliation Annulled by Jesus

Another outstanding characteristic of Jesus was his readiness to forgive. The old law had said, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." This was the law of retaliation, but Jesus presented what was looked upon as a moral innovation. He said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Even his disciples were amazed at such a doctrine. Some time later Peter came to Jesus with a question. He wanted to know whether there was to be any limit to this new rule. So he asked Jesus, "How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" Peter had come to the place where he thought it might be possible to do it a few times. But Jesus' reply was, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." There was to be no limit.

Many today congratulate themselves that they are living in a very practical age, an age of efficiency, an age when lost motion is reduced to a minimum. Suppose we ask them a question: How efficient has been the method of retaliation in overcoming wrong? It has been employed for thousands of years by individuals, tribes and nations in their attempt to adjust wrongs, and is still in use. Do you know of a single instance in which an offense has been overcome by that method? Not one. There is but one method by which the trouble can be wiped out. There is only one successful way to deal with it. The way Jesus pointed out: forgiveness. Aleyn the poet puts it this way:

> The fine and noble way to kill a foe
> Is not to kill him; you with kindness may
> So change him, that he shall cease to be;
> Then he is slain.

The reason forgiveness is so successful in overcoming wrong is that it wins the wrongdoer. It appeals to the good in him and awakens it and thus gets at the very root of the difficulty.

Unfortunately one's forgiveness of another is still regarded by many as a giving in to wrong; as a manifestation of weakness. If any of you are of that opinion I should advise you to put it to the test. The next time an offense is committed against you, try forgiveness. See if you are strong enough to do it. You may find that it may take all the strength of character, yes, and all the godliness you can summon to really forgive. Of this I can assure you, you will never again think of forgiveness as a phase of weakness.

Evil and Transgressor Separated by Science

Forgiveness as understood in Christian Science is based upon the scientific fact that evil is not of God, is not a quality of His likeness, man, is not real. It is therefore possible for us to love the person while we condemn the evil he may have committed, and our love for him appealing to and awakening the good in him may bring about repentance and reform, the obliteration of the evil. Punishment might not do it. Promises of reward might not do it. Evil sometimes claims to have more power over men than either fear of punishment or hope of reward. But it cannot withstand forgiving love. That is the one weapon with which we can make sure headway against even intentional offenses. That was Jesus' way. His life-history from the day of his first talk with his disciples until the day of his crucifixion was one forgiveness after another. He tested its efficacy. It never failed.

In our own day our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, used the same method. Thirty-eight years after her discovery of Christian Science, years during which she had been compelled to meet over and over again deliberate attempts to harm her, she wrote (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 19), "Brethren, even as Jesus forgave, forgive thou. I say it with joy,—no person can commit an offense against me that I cannot forgive."

Only one who had experienced victory after victory over evil; only one who had tested and proved the strength of the weapon of forgiveness; only one who was strong in "the strength which God supplies," and had proved it, could make a statement of that kind.

Love Brings Victory Over All Resentments

According to Webster's New International Dictionary the principal definitions of the word "forgive" are: 1. "To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of an offense or wrong." 2. "To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed." According to these definitions your forgiveness of another would mean a giving up of resentment on your part; obtaining a victory over resentment through love. Both definitions seem to imply a struggle within one's own mentality between love and resentment, love being the victor.

Such victories will come more readily as one grows in his understanding of the truth of being; as he understands more fully the omnipresence of good and the consequent unreality of evil. This understanding will enable him to prove that no attempt to harm him can stir him to resentment. But were his understanding of God's omnipresence and evil's unreality still more complete, do not you think that it might help also the one who attempted to harm him? Might it not heal him of the desire to harm his brother man?

This brings us to the consideration of a phase of forgiveness into which the overcoming of resentment does not seem to enter. You will remember an account in the New Testament of the healing of a "man which was taken with a palsy." Luke tells us when Jesus "saw their faith, he said unto him, Man, thy sins are forgiven thee." Is it not as though Jesus had said or clearly realized, The phase of evil which has claimed to control you is utterly powerless. It has no dominion over you whatever, for God, good, alone governs man? In other words, Jesus' understanding that neither sin nor disease could be any part of the real selfhood of the one who appeared before him set the man free.

Forgiveness as understood in Christian Science is based upon "the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal" (Science and Health, p. 497). Forgiveness in this higher sense does not mean overlooking error, or simply annulling its effect, but means correcting error, destroying it, wiping it out.

Let us use a very simple illustration. In mathematics there is a principle which governs computation. This principle is present, is available, and is unchangeable regardless of locality. Were you to make an error in computation you would not think of trying to get out of the difficulty by beseeching this principle to overlook or pardon your mistake. You would know that the only way in which you could be really freed from it would be through your gaining the necessary understanding of what is true about that particular phase of mathematics. When through that understanding the error had been corrected, had been destroyed, there would remain nothing of it to be pardoned.

Universe Is Governed By Divine Principle

Now to make use of the illustration. Through Christian Science you may learn that God is the divine Principle of the universe, including man; that God, divine Principle, is everywhere present, everywhere available, unalterable divine Love; that man in God's likeness is a perfect spiritual being and is governed by God alone; that evil has neither place in nor power over God or His creation, man. Now let us suppose that you believe you are subject to some form of evil; guilty of some wrong. Would you try to get out of the difficulty by beseeching God, divine Principle, to overlook the error? Is not your need that it be corrected, that it be destroyed? Is not the error wholly mental? Is it not rooted in some false belief? Is not, then, your real need knowledge? Is not your need to know more of the truth about God and man as it has been revealed by our Master, and through the Science of Christianity? Will not a knowledge of Truth dispel a belief in error? Then when the error has been corrected, has been destroyed, there will remain nothing of it to be pardoned.

When the sick or the sinning came to Jesus for healing, his understanding of the truth healed them. He healed sin as he healed sickness. The word forgiveness, then, in connection with the healing of sin, can have but one meaning: sin's destruction.

As followers of Christ Jesus should it not be our endeavor to forgive as he forgave; to destroy evil as he destroyed it? In order to do this we must learn to separate completely the belief of evil from our thought of man. How can we equip ourselves to do this? Through the study and practice of the teachings of two divinely inspired works, the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

Fearlessness Shown In Jesus' Ministry

Another characteristic of Jesus was his fearlessness. In this he exceeded all other men of his time. The Gospels inform us that Herod feared John the Baptist, the priests feared the people, the scribes and Pharisees feared the multitude, Pilate feared Caesar, Jesus' friends were fearful on more than one occasion, and lastly, the disciples were so fearful that they deserted in the crucial hour the one they most dearly loved. Among them all Jesus alone was unafraid.

Quite early in his ministry he became aware that the truths he was teaching were so obnoxious to those in authority that sometime they would cease to tolerate him. Yet he continued to teach. He knew that his attitude toward man ran counter to the traditions and prejudices of nationality, race, caste, and creed, yet he continued to deal with men as individuals and upon the basis of their needs. He foresaw that his practice of the truth about God and man would result in his betrayal and crucifixion, yet he did not cease his healing works. He knew that he was surrounded by enemies, that he was, to use his own expression, as a "sheep in the midst of wolves." Yet he was unafraid.

He detected fear in the minds of others. He recognized what they were fearing. But he saw further and perceived the unreality and powerlessness of fear in the same situation. He encouraged his disciples to "Be not afraid," to "Fear not," and on one occasion he rebuked them with, "Why are ye fearful?" If Jesus could be unafraid in a situation which everyone else feared, there is but one satisfactory explanation, and that is that he knew more, that he understood the situation more completely, that he saw what they did not see; and his rebuking others for being afraid indicates that he believed it possible for them to see what he saw and to understand what he understood.

Mrs. Eddy Exemplified Reliance on Principle

Why was Jesus unafraid? Because of the completeness of his understanding of God, his understanding of man, and his understanding of the relation which ever exists between God and man. Fear and understanding cannot dwell together. Jesus knew God as the divine Principle of the universe. He had proved his understanding of Principle. He had proved over and over again God's ability and willingness to meet the needs of His children whether the need be the supply of food, the restoration of health, the protection from disaster or even resurrection from the grave. Jesus did not merely believe in God. He knew God to be man's perfect Principle, and was able to prove this. He was a scientific Christian.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her endeavor to follow the teachings and practice of Christ Jesus encountered much the same kind of opposition. Is it not strange that the reformer, one who selflessly devotes his life to finding the way and leading his people out of bondage, should be misrepresented and abused? Was it because Mrs. Eddy failed on any occasion to heal the sick or the sinning that she was denounced? No, not in a single instance. Did her instantaneous healings of admittedly incurable disease seem to be the occasion for jealousy and hatred to strike at her? It would seem so, strangely enough. Did her proclamation of a new and truer view of God arouse the enmity of her fellow men? Not especially. It is conceivable that if Mrs. Eddy had confined her activities to speaking, she might have announced her discovery of the truth about God without its stirring the people to enmity against her. But when she put into practice what she had learned about God; when that true view of God was translated into an altogether new attitude toward man, an attitude which differed fundamentally from the universally accepted views of man; when that true view of man was not only proclaimed but proved to be efficacious in the healing of the sick, in the comforting of the sorrowful, and in the reformation of the sinner; when the carnal mind detected that its powerlessness, its nothingness, had been disclosed, it rose in all its pretense to might to destroy its destroyer and aimed its weapon at the Discoverer of Christian Science. Yet she daily continued to teach and practice the truth she discovered.

Understanding of God Uncovers Counterfeits

Writing of her longing to help humanity, the inescapable conflict, and the sure reward, Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 226), "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." She foresaw the conflict but she pressed on. She too was unafraid.

Through revelation, reason, and demonstration she acquired an understanding of the truth about God and man. This understanding of the divine Mind, of God and His laws, enabled her to detect the counterfeit operations of the human mentality and its accepted beliefs of cause and effect. She saw that sickness of every kind is based on fear. Not only was she able to discern that fear is the cause of sickness, but she was able to point out definitely the basis of its destruction, as in this passage from our textbook (Science and Health, p. 412), "The great fact that God lovingly governs all, never punishing aught but sin, is your standpoint, from which to advance and destroy the human fear of sickness."

Many are able to testify today that through Christian Science they have been able to understand more fully than before God's ability and willingness to meet their needs whatever these may be, and therefore are able to recognize and reject the arguments of fear in their inception, and thus avail themselves of the divine protection which is naturally and justly theirs.

Sickness and Sin Are Both Temptations

Speaking of the Christian Scientist, Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 450), "Sickness to him is no less a temptation than is sin." Have you ever looked upon sickness in its inception as a temptation? Have you ever thought of it as an argument, a demand, a whispered suggestion? If you think of it in that way perhaps you will feel better able to cope with it. Let me illustrate. Let us compare the temptation to be sick with the temptation to steal. Suppose that you were shown into a room alone in someone else's house and there was some money lying on the table. I shall not say it is probable, but it may be possible under some circumstances, that a suggestion might come to you saying, Take it. What would you do? If you were striving to follow the teachings of Jesus, our Exemplar, would you not answer it with a definite, No, I will not? and perhaps support that answer with some such statement as this if you are a Christian Scientist, I am governed by Principle, dishonesty has no attraction for me. I am honest. I will have nothing to do with it. Suppose the argument returns, saying, There's nobody looking. Will you not stand your ground and just as definitely and decidedly say, No? Suppose it comes again saying, No one would know anything about it. Would you not be even more emphatic, if possible, in its rejection? If you did so do you not think that you would be strengthened and the temptation be weakened each time you met it with a decisive denial?

Affirmation of Truth Bars Evil Suggestions

Now let us suppose that you wake some morning and something seems to whisper, You are ill. How are you going to deal with this suggestion? Are you going to meet it with a vigorous, No, and if necessary support that denial with an affirmation of your immunity from any such thing because you know that you are under God's loving care and protection? Or are you going to examine your body, that is, think about it all over to find out how it feels? Suppose the argument returns, saying, You remember you got wet yesterday. Are you not going to deny emphatically the suggestion that a little water can disturb the harmony of man? Will you not mentally insist that man is under God's government and that His government is harmonious? Thus doing you will reject and refute the arguments, the suggestions, the demands, the temptations to accept as yours something that never did, does not now, and never will belong to you.

The suggestion to steal does not come from the money, neither does the temptation to be sick come from the body. In either case the temptation is mental, and must be met mentally and from this Christianly scientific basis, that God, good, alone governs man.

Mrs. Eddy Perceived Unreality of Fear

Looking at sickness in this way, and this is a proper way to look upon it, helps to dispel the fear of it, and helps us to see that it is entirely within our God-given power to refuse it admittance to our mental house.

Through Christian Science we may gain an increasing understanding of God, of His nearness, of His ability and willingness to meet our needs, and thus in ever increasing measure dispel fear from our lives. Our Master led and showed us the way. By parable after parable, illustration after illustration, proof after proof, he endeavored to show us that God is Love alone; that His love completely surrounds, completely enfolds us, and therefore there is no occasion for fear.

Our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, followed closely in the footsteps of the great Exemplar. So clearly did she perceive the unreality of fear that she was able to write in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 61), "Science saith to fear, 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity,—you are darkness, nothingness. . . . You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for "perfect Love casteth out fear."'"

According to Christian Science, then, these are the facts: that the man of God's creating is unafraid, and that you yourself are no other than this man.

Happiness of Jesus Proved in Victories

Another characteristic of Jesus was happiness. It is possible that this statement may surprise some of you. Can it be possible, you say, that Jesus was a happy man? Did he not encounter opposition, rejection, and persecution such as no one else has ever experienced? Yes, that is true, and because of these he has been called the "Man of Sorrows." But do you really believe that title fittingly described his character, or habit of mind? True, he endured ingratitude and persecution unspeakable. But did he not win a spiritual victory over them in every instance? He was always victorious. He lived habitually in the sunshine of his sureness of God. He said that he abode in his Father's love, that he desired that his joy might remain in his followers, and that their "joy might be full." In the light of what Jesus knew, of what he had proved over and over of God's love and nearness, can we think of him as other than joyous and happy?

There may be those who are so sure that Jesus was habitually sad and sorrowful that they feel that his followers should always be grave and long-faced, indeed they may even go so far as to doubt the Christianity of anyone who is habitually joyous. But would not this be due to a misunderstanding of Jesus' character? In this connection permit me to quote a sentence or two from a very well-known clergyman and writer. He says, "Goodness which is not radiant has something the matter with it. Goodness which, however impeccable, makes life seem cramped, pinched, restrained, and unhappy, is not real goodness. Such good people are often exasperating nuisances. One who has to deal with them understands the little girl's prayer: 'O God, make all the bad people good—and make all the good people nice!'" I suppose she meant, make them pleasant, cheerful and happy.

Health and Holiness Linked to Happiness

But let us look at this subject from the viewpoint of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 337), "For true happiness, man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love." Did not Jesus' life abundantly demonstrate his at-one-ment with the Father? Did he not then possess true happiness? Mrs. Eddy has said further, "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love" (*ibid.*, p. 57). Surely then, Jesus, who manifested all the spiritual qualities without measure, must have been the happiest of men.

An examination of Mrs. Eddy's use of the word "happiness" and the many times she uses it in combination with "health" or "holiness" will show that she regarded happiness as a natural, inherent, and essential quality of man.

A well-known hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 109) tells us that the man "whose life of care and labor flows, where God points out the way" is happy. Should not this be our daily endeavor, to seek and to follow God's guidance in the ordinary affairs of everyday life, yes, "in every act, in every thought"?

Thus doing we shall be led aright, not only in the many decisions incident to our daily occupation, but in the realm of thought we shall be empowered to detect and reject those thought-parasites, such as selfishness, expectation of evil, resentment, revenge, and fear, which could not develop in us save only as they fed upon us, and we shall be inspired to implant those thought-seeds which as they grow will make us resemble more and more in character our great Exemplar.

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We Like January

HERE in Jaalam we rather like this month of January. And we are not, let me explain, a town of out-door enthusiasts; skiing leaves us cold, in more senses than one, and over the joys of snowshoeing, and coming home with red noses and frosted toes and pecks of snow down our necks, we refuse to burble. Our chief out-of-door sports, to be frank, are the morning dash for the milk bottle and an occasional bout with the snow shovel. But still we like January. For it is the first month of Spring.

Nonsense? Not a bit of it! For now, in January, slowly and almost imperceptibly the sun turns north again. Soft at first are its steps, so muffled that for a time we are scarcely aware of them. But now in the morning the red ball comes over the southeast hills a trifle earlier. At sunset, two weeks ago, the pines on Powderhouse Hill were black and jagged against the lowering orange disk; now, in setting, it but barely brushes their edges. The red flush that marches before the sun comes earlier now; the sunset clouds of gold hang longer in the west; and the evening glow of old rose lingers later above the white hills with every day. The sun comes back. Summer is on the way.

* * *

WE KNOW IT, and Jaalam knows it. For now on warm days—though in November or March we would call them otherwise—on warm days, when the north wind is quiet and the sky is a soft blue dome, all the small Jaalam ponds wink open their blue eyes. About their edges, where the yellow sand lies ridged under the push of the ice sheet, there is a thread of free water. Below the rapids the singing brooks open; they run darkling and clear, and in the pools where summer lies waiting green fronds waver and sway. True, when the wind comes back they will close again. Then all the chain of ponds stepping down through the valley of Jaalam Town, the Old Mill, the Forge Pool, Bass Pond with its fire-hollowed and pollarded willows slanting over the ice, all these will again ring with skates, will again be scrawled with the white tracks of steel. Round and round they go; they thicken to a white blur between the hockey goals; they run meandering up Shipwreck Brook and Willow Run; and even the high and lonely pools of marsh, thick with grass tussocks and frozen deep about the mounded muskrat houses, have heard the quick ringing strokes. True, the ponds, the streams will close again; snow will drift deep over their levels, and even the spillways between the pools will be dark with new ice. They will close for one more nap, for another drowsing interlude before their final waking. But they have seen, and are content to wait. They know that slowly, surely, the sun rises in the southern sky.

* * *

IT SHOULDN'T REALLY be called "January," this first month of Spring. But in the old days, of course, it was really a Janus month and wasn't the first month of Spring—or of anything. When Jaalam was young, and there were more muskrat houses than brick chimneys here, the year began on March 25th. That was better, in a way, for then it came in with the full warm flood of April. But what an impatient waiting, while the sun shaft on the barn floor, that had almost touched the rear wall, crept back again! Impatient, you lingered between the years; you wrote the date January 17, 1735/36; and for the three months, Janus-like, you looked both forward and backward. And that, it seems, was taking the name too literally, stretching January a bit too far. But today the last slight meaning has gone. For now, when this month comes and the ponds open to blink at the strengthening sun, we no longer look both ways. We look forward only.

* * *

AND THOUGH THE earth is like iron under our feet, and the ice-cemented brown leaves hug tight the garden, we think of Spring. It is cold, and in the wind singing in bare maples and close-leafed pines there are no leafy undertones. Now the last maple key has been culled, the last apple seed garnered, and the gray squirrels no longer flaunt their cavalier plumes on the red barn roof in the morning sun; in some dim cavern beyond the searching fingers of the cold they lie close, tight wrapped in furry balls, the gallant plume a coverlet. But while they drowse, the blue sky is the sky of Spring; the sun is warm on the red barn walls; and even in the locked earth there is a faint, a barely distinguishable stirring. Against the barn, under the mat of tawny grass, there is a hint of green. Now under the stiff brown leaves, under the pale earth, the drowsing bulbs stir with old memories, and the first white fingerlets of roots steal out timidly. Outside the south kitchen window the lilac buds seem larger; now the first seed catalogues tumble from the mail box. We go through them idly, at first. Then—where's that pencil?—we check; this we meant to have last year, and that will go well with the columbines under the pear tree's shade. And there are hollyhocks and sweet peas, flowering gums and silver and golden wattles from our neighbors across the way, in South Australia. We make place for them. So, even in January, the garden sends forth its first white roots. The old year's candle has burned out, and its cold white wax lies in fantastic shapes over the brown earth; but already, in our thoughts, we light fresh tulip tapers in the worn candlestick.

* * *

TO US, IN JAALAM, this time means more than a new date, more than the turning of a fresh page in the ledger, more than striking a balance and starting the account afresh. Or perhaps, after all, it means less than these, for this step into the new year is but a part of a steady and onward march. All through the Fall we have been climbing toward this divide. The warm, close valley of summer has been left behind for the keener, cleaner air of the uplands. The streams have dwindled, the woods thinned as we climbed. Now there were snow spits, now jeweled frost rime over the fields; the air grew thinner, colder as the road rose; and while there were times when we looked back wistfully on the dim blue valley, the road went on and we went with it toward the summit of the year. And as we neared the crest we were merry, and exchanged gifts and greetings while lights flickered like caught stars against the high snows. For here was the goal, this high and windy reach between the years.

* * *

BUT HERE, ON this high pass of January, we see, as we always do see, that this was not an end but a beginning. The stars are within grasp, thick powdered on the velvet blue of space; all the worlds glitter and blaze, and this of ours swings on its steady and ordered course among them, a green-blue ball, blindingly radiant. And without a break the road goes on. It reaches on before us and ahead, blue and misty with distant green woods and fields, its silver streams winding under morning mists and its ponds winking in the sun, stretches another great valley.

From this height, as the road slants downward under our feet, it is all fresh and unexplored and mysterious. Beyond the drifts heaped by these keen upland winds the high pastures are a shy green; they run down and melt into leafy woods and fields starred with flowers; the road dips again to warm sheltered valleys and to rich meadows ruffling under soft winds, to orchards white with bloom and drowsy with the singing of brown bees. All the great valley of the year wakes and sings. There wells from it a distant murmur, dwindling and coming again like the remote chanting of pipes, the blended sound of winds sighing across ruffled grain fields and singing through the deep woods, the slow chime of waters dropping over green ledges, the long roll of ocean on yellow sands. And in the dim blue distance the road climbs again to yet another ridge, its peaks hanging like piled white thunderheads against the blue.

* * *

NOT AGAIN, THROUGH the year, shall we see it so fully, so clearly; not again shall we have so vividly this sense of freshness and newness. And with this high pass, this windy gap between the years, we are not impatient. We like it. For without it, perhaps, we would not have seen at all.

Then we go down to explore, to make it ours; and over the rocky path our feet are eager and swift.

DANIEL CHASE

Night Sculpture

LOOK where
The moon's sharp edge
Whittles the snow-filled clouds
To statuettes of wind-wafted
Milkweed.

JESSIE CARTER

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"LES LICES À ST. TROPEZ," by Paul Signac: In the Huinck and Scherjon Collection, Amsterdam

WHEN visiting one of Signac's exhibitions, it seems we must transport ourselves a long way back in time. It is difficult to realize that this artist passed on only a few months ago. The work of a prominent modern painter has seldom seemed as historical as his; and the reason is to be found in his technique.

Signac was one of the most important representatives of the art that we call "pointillism," a working-method that we might perhaps regard as Impressionism carried to its ultimate consequences. Impressionism endeavored to capture the minutest variations of light in the landscape. The Impressionists do not render the character of a forest or field, but merely the impression of it made at a specific time. Their works are often full of color and flowery, but it remains an overwhelming problem how, technically, to render the nuances of light.

Seurat and Signac have endeavored to solve this problem in their own way. They tried to enliven the impression of light and thus came to divisionism, the division of color. They thought that, by dotting the colors of the spectrum next to each other on the canvas, they would obtain an effect, especially at a distance, whereby the colors seemed to melt together. They succeeded. But, to be able to paint in this way, a fine technique is necessary. The care with which the paintings are built up can be seen on close examination.

Yet, in Signac's best works, we do not think first of his technique. We enjoy the warm sunniness of his pictures. We admire his many harbor views, for Signac was a wanderer who loved the sea and rivers best of all. In Venice and Constantinople, in Volendam and Rotterdam, he sought indefatigably for the light sparkle of water and found it.

When not wandering, Signac lived at St. Tropez on the Mediterranean, in a house he had built on the rocks overlooking the sea.

One of his finest works, "Les Lices à St. Tropez," is in the collection of Huinck and Scherjon at Amsterdam. Through a clump of trees we see a corn field blazing in the sun, with a few houses in the background. A man is seated at the edge of the wood, enjoying the view. Sharp splashes of sunlight fall through the dense foliage onto the ground.

This work, which consists of fine dots, is exceedingly firm in composition. The trees, which grow darker as they fall into the background, enhance the contrast with the bright cornfield. The little man in the middle and the dark tree in the background deepen the painting. Although the colors may be somewhat unusual for such a landscape—the ground is blue and orange, the trunks of the trees blue and purplish-blue with red—yet the whole seems quite natural, and we enjoy the sight of the ripening corn together with the man sitting in the shade.

Returning to Rangoon

ONE day I looked from a carriage window at a wayside railway station as dawn was breaking. It was not at all the kind of morning you expect in a tropical land. The grey sky and steady rain reminded me of England. There was something about the country station and the scenery around that added to this English atmosphere. The fields of rice were nearly ready to harvest and in the half light might have passed for grass lands. The dimly seen distant trees looked like stunted oaks and the railway station was built on an English pattern. Not far from the station two men paddled a long dug-out canoe down a mere ditch of water beside a ricefield, one man sitting at each end of the boat. Their wide-brimmed straw hats served as umbrellas, but it was evident they were in for a wet day's farm work.

Standing at the opening of a shelter on the platform was a Burmese girl of, perhaps, eighteen years. Her head was bare, and her black hair twisted into a knot somewhat after the fashion of English women before "bobbed" hair was introduced. She wore an upper garment of white cotton like a shirt and a long silk coloured skirt of the lungyi type. Fitting loosely over her shoulders was a thin orange-coloured silk coatee without sleeves and unfastened in the front. She had black eyes and beautiful features . . .

Rangoon is almost an Indian city. There are Burmans who live there and, of course, the ubiquitous Chinese, but Indians predominate. It is an Indian who comes to your room at the hotel and asks, "Will Master please sign for eighteen pieces of washing?" and the squad of sombre waiters clad in white turbans, white trousers and long white coats with a scarlet sash, are all Indian Mohammedans . . .

At almost any street corner you may see pineapple sellers. They are always Indians, and they carry a long-bladed knife. With this they slice the pineapple diagonally, cutting out the hard "heads," and then when the fruit is peeled they cut it into slices and sell a slice at a time to the passers-by. The peel falls to the pavement at their feet, and as the day passes the pile of pineapple refuse mounts higher and higher till the vendor stands ankle deep in the juicy mess . . .

The country is literally covered with pagodas. In the city of Rangoon there are more than one thousand of these beautiful buildings, the most famous of which is the Shwe Dagon, which is taller than St. Paul's Cathedral . . .

The domes of these buildings are almost always covered in pure gold and are often studded with rubies and precious stones. A Burman may "acquire merit" by adding fresh gold leaf to a pagoda or by installing flood-lighting with an electric generating plant. Away up in the forests far from any town you may see small pagodas perched on the side of a hill or beside a river bank, and in all the towns there are large pagodas. They are always beautiful and when flood-lighting is installed it is done with perfect taste, the effect being truly magnificent.

Returning to Rangoon one night, I saw the Shwe Dagon from miles away and when I stood below it the tall golden dome seemed to be swimming in the blackness of the night, its pale gold surface shimmering like a thing alive.

There are no buildings in the West that can compare with these delicate pagodas of Burma, and I do not think any other Eastern country has such a wealth of beautiful buildings, unless it is Siam with her rather similar temples known as Wats.—BERNARD MARTIN, in "Over My Shoulder." (London: Duckworth.)

Hvordan man ledes paa rette Vis

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

UNDERTIDEN kan de, hvem det paahviler at lede et Folks Anliggender, være i Tvivl om, hvilken Kurs de bør tage. Og i knugende Tider synes det især vanskeligt straks at finde den rette Vej. Og dog findes der altid en rigtig Løsning paa ethvert Problem. Bibelen forkynder, at Guds Forstaaelse er uendelig, at Han er evig nærværende, og at Mennesket er skabt i Hans Billede og Lignelse. Den Visdom, der kræves til Løsningen af ethvert Problem, faar vi ved at vende os til Gud, thi—som Kristen Videnskab tydeligt viser os—Gud er det alvidende, evig-nærværende, alvirkende Sind, og det virkelige Menneske genspejler Hans uendelige Forstaaelse.

Undertiden kan det ske, at Mennesker staar raadvilde og ikke aner, hvilken Vej der er den rette. Hvis de blot vil søge det guddommelige Sinds ufejlbare Ledelse, vil de blive ført med Visdom. Bibelen beretter, at de, som saaledes vender sig til Sandheden, vil høre en Stemme sige: "Her er Vejen, I skal gaa" (Esajas 30:21).

Villighed til at vende sig til Sandheden for at blive ledet, saavel som Evnen til at høre Sandhedens Ledelse, gør det muligt for Mennesker at aflægge falske Karaktertræk, som f.Eks. Egennytte, Selviskhed og Svig. Saadanne Egenskaber synes at formørke aandelig Opfattelse, ved hvilken vi alene formaar at erkende Sandheden og tage imod den ufejlbare Ledelse. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 272): "Den aandelige Opfattelse af Sandheden maa tilegnes, førend Sandheden kan erkendes. Kun ved at være ærlige, uselviske, kærlige og ydmyge kan vi tilegne os denne Opfattelse". Kristen Videnskab indskærper, at dersom vi for Alvor stræber efter at se baade vort eget og alle andre Menneskers virkelige Selv som aandeligt, som en Genspejling af Gud og som et evigt Udtryk for Hans fuldkomne Egenskaber, da skal vi finde Ærlighed, hvor der før var Svig og Usandfærdighed, Uselviskhed i Stedet for Selviskhed, altomfattende, uforanderlig, fuldkommen Kærlighed, hvor der før fandtes Utaalmodighed, Had og Hævnlyst, og vi skal finde Sagtmodighed og Ydmyghed i Stedet for Hovmod.

Kristus Jesus gav Udtryk for Ydmyghed, Kærlighed og andre aandelige Egenskaber. Derfor vendte han sig til Sandheden for at blive ledet, og den rette Vej blev vist ham. Da hans Disciple spurgte ham, hvor de skulde berede Paaskelammet, bød han to af dem at gaa ind i Staden, og der vilde de møde "en Mand, som bærer en Vandkrukke". Han sagde, at ham skulde de følge, og naar han gik ind i et Hus, skulde de bede Husbonden der om Lov til at bruge hans Gæsteværelse, og han vilde vise dem "en stor Sal, opdækket og rede". Da Disciplene kom ind i Staden, fandt de det, "saaledes som han havde sagt dem" (Markus 14:15, 16). Der findes i Bibelen andre Beretninger om, hvor ufejlbarligt den store Vej-Viser blev ledet, og hvor sikkert han førte Menneskene paa den rette Vej. Den hellige Skrift beretter tillige om mange Tilfælde, der viser, hvorledes andre vendte sig til Sandheden og modtog usvigelig Ledelse. Gud er den samme i Dag som den Gang, det al-vidende, evig-nærværende, al-virkende Sind, og det virkelige Menneske er, har altid været og vil altid være eet med dette Sind. Derfor staar den ufejlbare Ledelse altid ved Magt, er altid nærværende og kan altid demonstreres.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, S. 91): "Aabenbareren fortæller os om 'en ny Himmel og en ny Jord'. Har du nogensinde dannet dig et Billede af denne Himmel og denne Jord, beboet af Væsener, der styres af den højeste Visdom?" Hvilken Befrielse føler man ikke, naar man hører op med at lytte til eller læse Beretninger om Verdens nuværende kaotiske Tilstande—Forvirring, Strejker, Forretningsdepression, høje Priser paa Levnedsmidler, tyngende Skatter, Gridskhed, Had og Frygt baade hos de enkelte Individer og hos Nationerne—og i Stedet for giver sig til at grunde over guddommelig Kærlighed og Hans Univers, det virkelige Univers, "beboet af Væsener, der styres af den højeste Visdom". Man burde ofte vende sig mod denne Sandhed og hente Vederkvægelse og Opløftelse gennem en klar Erkendelse af Virkeligheden.

I Virkeligheden er vi alle undergivet Guds, det guddommelige Sinds Styrelse; og en klar Erkendelse af denne den højeste Visdom vil med urokkelig Sikkerhed lede vore Fjed. Naar vi klart erkender, at alle ledes af guddommeligt Sind, udretter vi meget i Retning af at bringe Ro og Orden i Verdens forviklede Forhold.

Under alle Forhold, i enhver Situation kan vi vende os til Kendsgerningen om det virkelige Univers, hvor alt er harmonisk og undergivet det fuldkomne Sinds Styrelse. En saadan klar Erkendelse løfter vor Tanke op over Forestillingen om Ulykker, og den beskytter os og leder vor Vej. I alt, hvad vi foretager os, vil en klar Erkendelse af, at vi er Hans Børn, at vi i al Evighed genspejler Hans fuldkomne Visdom, og at vi i Virkeligheden lever i et Univers, der er fyldt med fuldkomne Ideer, der styres af det fuldkomne Sind,—en klar Erkendelse af dette vil give os en Følelse af Tilfredsfuldhed og gøre det muligt for os at give Udtryk for sand Intelligens, Tryghed og Evnerigdom.

Det virkelige Menneske styres af Gud, det fuldkomne Sind, og som Hans Genspejling giver det Udtryk for Visdom. Naar vi klart erkender denne Sandhed, vil vi blive ledet paa rette Vis; vi vil træffe vise Afgørelser i al vor Færd og handle klogt og retfærdigt overfor alle.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Foriaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dickens Remembers

AND now I see the outside of our house, with the latticed bedroom windows standing open to let in the sweet-smelling air, and the ragged old rooks'-nests still dangling in the elm-trees at the bottom of the front garden. Now I am in the garden at the back, beyond the yard where the empty pigeon-house and dog-kennel are—a very preserve of butterflies, as I remember it, with a high fence, and a gate and padlock; where the fruit clusters on the trees, riper and richer than fruit has ever been since, in any other garden, and where my mother gathers some in a basket, while I stand by, bolting furtive gooseberries, and trying to look unmoved. A great wind rises, and the summer is gone in a moment. We are playing in the winter twilight, dancing about the parlour. When my mother is out of breath and rests herself in an elbow-chair, I watch her winding her bright curls round her fingers, and straightening her waist, and nobody knows better than I do that she likes to look so well, and is proud of being pretty.—CHARLES DICKENS, in "David Copperfield."

How to Be Rightly Directed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES those in charge of the affairs of a nation may be perplexed about what course to take. In times of stress, especially, the right way is not immediately seen. But there is always a proper solution to every problem. The Bible says that God's understanding is infinite, that He is ever present, and that man is made in His image and likeness. The way to gain the wisdom necessary to solve any problem is to turn to God, for, as Christian Science makes plain, God is the all-knowing, ever-present, omniacting Mind, and the real man reflects His infinite understanding.

Individuals may sometimes find themselves at a loss to know what is the proper step to take. If they will seek divine Mind's unerring direction, they will be wisely guided. The Bible says of those who thus turn to Truth that they will hear a voice saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it" (Isaiah 30:21).

Willingness to turn to Truth for direction, as well as the ability to hear Truth's directing, enables the individual to discard false traits, such as egotism, selfishness, and deceit. Such traits seemingly obscure spiritual sense, through which alone one can understand the truth and receive unerring direction. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 272): "The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving, and meek." Christian Science points out that if we earnestly endeavor to see our own real self and that of all others as spiritual, reflecting God, and ever expressing His perfect qualities, we shall find deceit and untruthfulness being replaced by honesty, selfishness by unselfishness, impatience, hatred, revenge by impartial, unchanging, perfect love, and pride by meekness and humility.

Christ Jesus expressed humility, love, and other spiritual qualities. Therefore he turned to Truth for guidance and was unerringly directed. When his disciples asked him where they should prepare the passover, he told two of them to go into the city and there they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water. He said they should follow him, and, when he went into a house, they should ask the master of the house for the use of his guest chamber, and they would be shown to "a large upper room furnished and prepared." When his disciples went into the city, they "found as he had said unto them" (Mark 14:15, 16). There are other instances recorded in the Bible in which the great Way-shower received and gave unerring directions. There are also many incidents showing that others in Bible times turned to Truth and received unerring direction. God is the same now as then, the all-knowing, ever-present, omniacting Mind, and the real man is, always has been, and always will be at one with Mind. Therefore the fact of unerring direction is always present and always demonstrable.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 91): "The Revelator tells us of 'a new heaven and a new earth.' Have you ever pictured this heaven and earth, inhabited by beings under the control of supreme wisdom?" What a relief it is to turn from hearing and reading about the world being in a chaotic condition—confusion, strikes, business depression, high food prices, burdensome taxes, individuals and nations expressing greed, hatred, and fear—to the contemplation of divine Love and His universe, the real universe "inhabited by beings under the control of supreme wisdom." One should turn to this fact often, and thus be refreshed and uplifted by a realization of reality.

In reality, we all are under the government of God, divine Mind; and the realization of this one supreme wisdom will unerringly direct our footsteps. When we realize that all are under the control of divine Mind, we are doing much to straighten out the tangled affairs of the world.

In every condition or circumstance we can turn to the fact of the real universe, wherein everything is harmonious and under the control of perfect Mind. Such a realization lifts our thought above the belief of accidents, and protects and directs us. In any undertaking, the realization that we are His children, ever reflecting His perfect wisdom, and that, in reality, we live in a universe filled with perfect ideas controlled by perfect Mind, will give us a sense of confidence and enable us to express true intelligence, safety, and ability.

The real man is controlled by God, perfect Mind, and as His reflection expresses wisdom. When we realize this fact we are guided rightly; we make wise decisions in all our affairs, and deal wisely and justly with all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Winter Influence

THE squirrel couched in his fluff of fur
Abandons thought, unwilling to stir;
The wood-mouse curls in a chosen nest
With quiet claws by his silken breast,
While unaware the woodchuck sleeps
Where the low hill lifts to the high hill steeps.

Blue shadows pace while the slow earth turns
Through frosty flames as the moonfire burns;
Aisled conifers bend to the trodden snow
Along hushed ways where the deer folk go,
And junipers hold half-darkness under
Where a fox peers out with eyes of wonder.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

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Denver Kids Have Football League of Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—There is nothing new or unusual about boys playing football, because they all do it at some time during their life. But when these fellows are as young as 7 years old and weigh a good many pounds below the featherweight class, and yet play on organized teams with regular uniforms and equipment, with a trained coach and with their own fields, that is something to tell your friends about.

In fact, these nearly 600 youngsters that play football in Denver each fall in what is known as the Young America League have been branded as the glorified football greats of tomorrow, but right now these little fellows that haven't been out of their mothers' arms very long are not without their share of glory.

The Young America League has developed into stout proportions from the single team that was started nine years ago with about 20 boys as an experiment on the part of a group of fathers who played the grid game when they were young. Now they are beginning to see the light of their achievement as every male, whether young or old, that has ever watched these teams in action, looks on with envious eyes.

Thirteen Teams Compete

Last fall the ranks of the juvenile teams throughout the city were swelled to an ever increasing number. In the league there were 13 teams which battled against each other on even terms, besides two teams of younger and lighter weight youngsters that play the pigskin game.

After considerable scheming and figuring, the young fathers who serve to a large extent as the governing body of the league, agreed upon a schedule to follow as to weight and age of all of the league's teams in order that the best results of equality could be obtained.

It was found that there was too much difference in the weights of the boys between the ages of 10 to 14, which was set as the age scale. Consequently, each club was divided into two teams with a lightweight and heavyweight squad. Each club had in the neighborhood of 36 players.

On the lightweight teams of each club, boys weighing under 100 pounds could play. Those who weighed over 90 pounds were required to play on the line while the others were selected for the backfield. The heavyweight aggregations took boys who weighed up to 130 pounds, but those above 115 pounds had to confine their talents to the forward wall.

Following the organization of these groups a demand sprang up for the formation of smaller teams. As a result there were two teams, the Buccaneers and the Wolf Pack, of which the latter was the lightest in weight for the sole purpose of giving "kids" from the ages of seven to 11 an opportunity to play with supervised instruction. These two elevens averaged between 65 and 75 pounds per team.

Have Own Outfits

Outfiting these youngsters was carried out to the last degree. They all sported bright colored jerseys of their respective clubs, with headgear, shoulder pads, padded pants, colored socks and rough-fiber soled shoes, not cleated. Completely equipping each player cost about $28.

For clubs which were in the poorer sections of the city, in order that they might also enjoy the benefits of the league, a Football Circus was staged with each team competing in a round-robin tournament in one afternoon for the sole purpose of raising funds to equip these teams.

Each club had the full-time services of two coaches, chosen from the ranks of ex-college football players who had just graduated. Former stars from Colorado State, Colorado University, Denver University and other schools of the region tutored the youngsters.

Fathers of the boys who play hold the league in high esteem for its principles of sportsmanship. It also serves as a training ground for future "Red" Granges, "Dutch" Clarks, Andy Pilneys and the like. Although only a few of the athletes that had the first teachings in the league have reached eligible high school age to participate in athletics, they have proven that early training in the techniques of the game are golden.

Special sized fields of 60 yards in length, rather than 100, are used by the teams with proportionate width. Games are played between the clubs each week. Officials of the league believe that age between the boys has to be watched far more closely than weight for the greatest amount of equality to prevail. Game play is regulated by the number of plays rather than time.

Parents favor the activities because they feel that it keeps their sons off of the streets, provides good wholesome exercise in the fresh air, and promotes good team co-operation and loyalty. The same teams organize into baseball teams in the spring of the year.

Frederic Adams is credited with being one of the important cogs in the organization wheel of the Young American League, which is believed to be the only setup of its kind in America existing at present in an organized form.

Teaching Future Greats of the College Gridiron

Phil Kemp and Dan Foley
Listening to the Fine Points of the Game From Coach Leonard Powers. Right—Quarterback Jim Newcomb. Age 7. Weight 48 Pounds. Height 46 Inches

Over the Net

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MANY followers of lawn tennis, who believe that players in the western sections of the United States are effective only because they are "sluggers," are bound to change that opinion, at least as far as Helen Wills Moody is concerned. Mrs. Moody, as every tennis fan knows, is a hard hitter and an exponent of the so-called western grip. Only the other day in sunny California, Mrs. Moody and Howard Kinsey, a former amateur star and now a professional at the California Tennis Club, invaded a court and set up a world's record for keeping a tennis ball in sustained flight, within bounds, for one hour and 18 minutes, the ball crossing the net 2001 times, according to the count of Bobs Roberts, a San Francisco sports fan.

To set such a record the players would have to hit the ball lightly and carefully throughout the test. That the players kept up the pat-ball endurance contest until Kinsey had to quit to give a lesson seems to prove Mrs. Moody is far from unsteady as a soft-ball player.

* * *

Here and There—Howard Kinsey has received word from Bill O'Brien's office in New York that the first of the professional tennis troupers will appear in a series of matches at the Dreamland Auditorium, San Francisco, on the night of Feb. 6 . . . In the first troupe will be Ellsworth Vines, Lester Stoefen, George Lott and Berkeley Bell . . . The second troupe, composed of Big Bill Tilden, Bruce Barnes, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp, will appear at Dreamland on the evening of March 12 . . . Marcel Rainville, No. 1 player of the Province of Quebec and a Canadian Davis Cup star, will attempt to wrest the trophy from J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in the annual British Colonial amateur tennis championships at Nassau, B. W. I., Jan. 14-18 . . . Ricardo Morales, Cuban champion, and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Florida state champion, will also compete at Nassau . . . Italy may not participate in the 1936 Davis Cup tennis matches because of sanctions the League of Nations has imposed, it was reported in Rome . . . The qualifying round of the European Zone Davis Cup competition has been dropped after two years of trial . . . All the teams challenging for the cup in 1936 will start from scratch with the playing of the first-round ties late in April and early in May . . . The draw will be made this year on Feb. 3 . . . Australia will challenge for the cup in the American Zone, provided a suitable team is available.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	10	6	5	45	37	26
Rangers	9	5	9	43	49	23
Chicago	10	2	9	38	36	22
Boston	8	3	10	32	30	19

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	3	6	58	45	23
Montreal	9	4	8	43	42	22
Americans	8	3	10	44	49	19
Canadiens	4	6	11	33	48	14

Results Jan. 9

Chicago 4, Americans 1.
Canadiens 1, Montreal 1.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	13	2	8	83	65	28
London	12	2	7	51	38	26
Buffalo	10	3	7	45	42	23
Rochester	3	0	16	39	64	6

Western Division

Detroit	13	3	8	75	54	29
Cleveland	13	0	8	64	62	25
Windsor	6	5	9	43	53	17
Pittsburgh	8	0	14	66	88	16

Result Jan. 9

Syracuse 3, Detroit 3, overtime.

Bierman Has Nothing to Say

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Bernie Bierman, Minnesota football coach, last night flatly refused to discuss a published report that Tulane athletic authorities had offered him a $15,000-a-year contract for 10 years. The Gopher coach, who admitted several days ago that Tulane authorities had talked to him at the annual meeting of the National Football Coaches' Association in New York, said simply, "I have nothing to say whatever."

Amusements

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THIRD BIG WEEK!
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500 SEATS AT LESS THAN $1

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"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Mrs. Moody, Kinsey Out for New Record

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP)—In the face of such comment as "sissy game" and "a sport for softies," Helen Wills Moody and Howard Kinsey went serenely ahead today with plans to try for a new freak record for volleying a tennis ball continuously. The goal is 5000 shots.

Two days ago the 1935 Wimbledon (England) women's tennis champion, and Kinsey, former internationalist and now professional instructor, banged the ball for an hour and 18 minutes in which time 2001 shots were officially tabulated. The test was called off because Kinsey had to give a lesson.

Mervyn Griffin, member of a well-known family of tennis playing brothers, declared: "That's a sissy game."

Sporting Around the Hub

Ramblers Return to Boston Garden Tomorrow Night

THE fast-skating Philadelphia Ramblers, outstanding team of the Canadian-American Hockey League, will be Boston Garden opponents of the Boston Cubs tomorrow night, and the game again will offer Boston hockey fans an opportunity to watch the smooth-working Alex Shibicky, Philadelphia left winger, climb another rung of the minor league ladder which is leading him to a berth with the New York Rangers of the National League.

Shibicky, the leading goal scorer of the Can-Am League, with 14 goals in 18 games, has an excellent chance this season to average a goal a game in his first year of professional hockey. He was a standout in the last visit of the Philadelphia team here, when the Cubs, using a hard bodying game, scored an unexpected victory; and, judging from his two-goal performance on Wednesday against Springfield, he is skating and stick handling better than ever.

The right-handed Shibicky, who, notwithstanding, plays a left-wing position for Philadelphia in first-line partnership with Neil and Mac Colville is one of a group of eight players who are products of Lester Patrick's hockey training school in Winnipeg. Patrick is manager of the New York Rangers hockey team, currently engaged in an exciting American Division battle for playoff places with the Boston Bruins.

* * *

Got School Idea Two Years Ago—Patrick conceived the idea of this training school for amateurs at Winnipeg two years ago, and already has three of those players, Charlie Mason, Bert Connolly and his own son, Lynn Patrick, playing with the Rangers. Shibicky is slated to be the next to go up, and while his major league debut is not slated to come until next year, it may be that in the final stages of this National League season Patrick will be unable to resist the temptation of putting the young sharpshooter in one of the Rangers' forward lines.

* * *

Has Mastered Patrick Passing Game—Shibicky is 21 years old, weighs 175 pounds and is six feet tall. He is one of the few known Russians to ever play hockey in Canada or the States, and in fact has a countryman Joe Cooper, defense player, as a teammate on the Ramblers. Alex plays the left wing position though a right hand shot simply because the Colville brothers are right hand shots, and he is more at home playing on the left side and can operate into scoring territory more easily. Shibicky plays just like a Ranger, and has mastered the Lester Patrick passing game and smooth combination play.

Alex was only 15 years old when he first played organized hockey with the Winnipeg Columbus Club. After two years of campaigning with this club, he joined the Selkirk Juniors in 1933. He enjoyed a great season with Selkirk and as a result was invited to the Rangers' training camp.

It didn't take Lester Patrick long to discover his ability and he was quickly selected as one of the five to go East to form the nucleus of the Crescents which won the eastern amateur title last winter. He has been going great guns again this season and has scored 14 goals and two assists for 16 points.

Alex keeps in shape during the off-season playing baseball. His position is first base and according to his Rambler teammates he would be just as good a ball player as he is a hockey player if he took it as serious as the ice sport.

* * *

Harvard Sports Tomorrow—Six Harvard sport teams will be engaged in matches tomorrow at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building in the first heavy week-end scheduling of the Crimson's winter campaign.

The varsity and freshman wrestling teams will meet Brown and the freshman swimming team will meet Gardner High School in afternoon competition, and in the evening there will be a varsity swimming meet and two basketball games. The matches have been arranged on a staggered schedule so that spectators interested may see all of two of the afternoon events and both the varsity swimming meet and basketball game in the evening.

* * *

Of major interest, probably, is the first formal meet for the varsity swimming team which is considered the strongest that has represented Harvard in recent years. The Harvard team's opponent will be the Greenwood Memorial Club. Particular interest is attached to this meet because next Saturday night, Jan. 18, Harvard will swim the Providence Boys' Club which has four probable Olympic team members and holders of four world's records in John Higgins, Mat Chrostowski, Russell Branch, and Harold Stanhope.

The Harvard varsity basketball game will find Harvard attempting to get back on the winning path at the expense of Tufts which is this year captained by Israel Harris and coached by Arthur M. Cochran.

The varsity swimming meet will start at 7:30 p. m., and the varsity basketball game at 8:30 p. m. The Harvard freshmen will play Tufts freshmen at 6:45 p. m. The Harvard freshman swimming team will have its match with Gardner High School at 4 p. m.

* * *

Here and There—Several days after Big Big Tilden appears at the Boston Garden, one week from Monday night, he will be 43 years old . . . At that age, most athletes are satisfied with a comfortable armchair, but Bill will be starting off on a tennis tour of the country, after his Boston Garden appearance, visiting 48 states and playing an average of four matches a week . . . When Tilden comes to the Boston Garden Jan. 20 he will bring with him Bruce Barnes, Texas court star, and for the first time in almost a decade two women players will appear on the professional tennis courts . . . These female converts to the pro ranks being Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp, both Californians . . . Leslie Cottrell, golf professional at the Bear Hill club, is making appointments for golf instruction at the Winter Golf School, Jordan Marsh Company, second floor, annex . . . Coach Henry Lamar, Manager LeMoyne White and eight members of the Harvard varsity boxing team will leave Cambridge tonight for Charlottesville, Va., where they will meet the University of Virginia boxing team tomorrow . . . Harvard boxers defeated Massachusetts Tech, 8 to 0, in its opening meet of the season, while this meeting tomorrow will be Virginia's first meet of the 1936 campaign.

* * *

Harvard's varsity hockey team, which plays its first Quadrangular League game with Princeton at Princeton tomorrow night, will be strengthened by the return of two veterans to the lineup . . . Thornton Brown will be back on defense and will start with Bill Claflin while Mike Hovenanian will play right wing in the first line, with Capt. Fred Moseley at center and Al Dewey at left wing . . . Hovenanian and Brown were out of the McGill game on Wednesday which Harvard lost 3 to 0 . . . Princeton, coached this season by Dick Vaughan, brother of Wayland Vaughan, the Boston University coach, and captained by G. Kenneth Willis is considered to have an average Princeton team . . Its outstanding scorer is Frederick Lawson, right winger, whose whose home is in Dorchester . . . Eskie Clark's position of assistant athletic director at Harvard, which he left recently to take over his new duties at Lafayette College, will not be filled for some time it is reported . . . William J. Bingham, director of athletics, and Carroll F. Getchell, general manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, are dividing up the extra work since Clark left.

* * *

In the New England sectional three-cushion amateur billiard championship at the 20th Century Club last night, Dave Mishel of Brighton defeated Joseph Kelly of South Boston, 40 to 26, while Harry Marcus of Boston defeated Charles Perry of Wollaston, 40 to 29 . . . Skiers have been hoping for a heavy snow fall around the Ayer ski hill so they can try out the new jumps . . . Given a good snow fall, thousands of ski enthusiasts from the Bay State and other points in New England will flock to the Ayer ski hill every Saturday and Sunday afternoon, weather permitting, to watch such aces as Anton Lekang, Strand Mikkelsen, William Pulaski, Clem Curtis, Clarence Olsen, John Ericksen, Carl Herstad, Bertel M. Paaske, Casey Jones, Jimmy Failla and others perform on this longest trestle in the United States . . . The Massachusetts women's squash racquets championship will get under way at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday morning . . . In the Commercial League hockey games, played in the Arena, last night, Spaulding Moss scored the biggest upset of the season when they tied the Shawmut Indians, 4 to 4, thus preventing the race for the first-half title being decided . . . Other games, which were watched by about 1000 persons, resulted as follows: Boston Maroons 5, Globe H. C. 2; Owl H. C. 3, Clarendon H. C. 1; Jackson-Curtis 4, Monitor A. C. 0.

Martin Buys Hockey Stock

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 10 (AP)—John Leonard "Pepper" Martin, third baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, purchased a block of stock in the Oklahoma City American Hockey Association team yesterday.

SNOW TRAINS
CANAAN, N. H.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12
Leave North Station, 8:30 A.M.
Leave Canaan 5:15 P.M. Stops Winchester. Dining car service.
$2.50 ROUND TRIP
BOSTON AND MAINE

Allison Leads As a Candidate For Cup Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., despite his recent defeat by Arthur Hendrix, young Florida player, again led as a candidate for the United States Davis Cup team today after topping the national tennis rankings for the second year.

The rankings, marked by a wholesale revision in the "first ten," also placed the youthful J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, in the forefront of cup team prospects.

Budge, ranked ninth last year, his first time in the Big Ten, was advanced to second place, and Grant was moved from tenth to third. The 31-year-old Allison, conqueror of England's Fred Perry in the national championships, has been a "first ten" player for eight successive years.

Other Ranking Players

The others in the first ten: Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. Wood Jr., and Gregory S. Mangin, New York; Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee; J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J.; Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C.; and R. Berkeley Bell, New York.

Bell, who turned professional after the outdoor season closed, makes his debut as a paid player here Saturday.

Shields and Wood also are considered likely candidates for Davis Cup berths, as is the youthful Parker.

Allison and John W. Van Ryn, the No. 1 doubles team, probably will get the call for the international competition. Hines and Henry M. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., ranked third, may be added to the squad as a reserve team. Budge and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles were rated the No. 2 doubles combination.

The rankings, which will not become official until the formality of approval is completed by the annual United States Lawn Tennis Association at Philadelphia next month, list Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., as No. 1 woman player for the fourth successive year.

Her only rival for the place, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, was unranked because of insufficient data. She played only in England last summer, winning the Wimbledon championship.

Mrs. Arnold Is Second

Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of Los Angeles, another recent convert to the professional game, was ranked second in the women's division, followed by Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles; Mrs. John Van Ryn, Philadelphia; Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif.; Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City; Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y.; Dorothy B. Andrus, New York, and Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind.

Top rankings in other divisions: intercollegiate singles, Wilbur Hess, Rice; doubles, Paul Newton and Richard Bennett, California; junior singles, Robert Riggs, Los Angeles; doubles, Riggs and Joseph Hunt, Los Angeles; boys singles, Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia; doubles, Joseph Fishbach, New York, and William Umstaedter, Milburn, N. J.; girls singles, Patricia Henry, Los Angeles; doubles, Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J.; and Hope Knowles, Philadelphia.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Great Coaching Record

SPORTS have had many coaches who have proved exceptionally efficient in developing individuals or teams in their various branches of athletic endeavor, and when the question comes up as to which one has been most successful over the longest period of time, there is no denying the fact that the record compiled by Percy Page must be given high ranking. Not having received as much publicity as have such famous coaches as "Pop" Warner, Percy Haughton, Mike Murphy, Jack Moakley, John McGraw, Connie Mack and a number of others, he is not so well known; but a study of his record during some 21 years shows that he has been most successful in his line of sport coaching—women's basketball.

Has Handled Edmonton Commercial Grads

During all that time Coach Page was handling the Edmonton Commercial Grads team, which made one of the greatest records ever compiled by a sports team. During Page's coachship the Grads won the Alberta championship 20 times in 21 years and has won the Canadian championship every year since 1922. In addition to this, the team has played in Europe and the United States, and the only series it lost during that time was one in which the game was played half under girls' rules, with which it was not entirely familiar.

Based on Fundamentals

Like every other successful coaching system, whether it be in football, baseball, track, tennis or any one of the other sports, Page based his basketball system on the thorough teaching of the fundamentals of the game. Taking the girls when they started in as freshmen, Coach Page devoted much time to the tutoring of the individual players and the classroom teams, with the result that he has always had a number of fine players coming up to take the places of any of the stars who were dropping out. Enthusiastic over his work and a fine teacher of the fine points of the game, his candidates were very enthusiastic, and it is not at all surprising that such a splendid record was compiled. It will now be interesting to see if the Edmonton Grads can continue their brilliant showing under his successor.

* * *

Supreme as a Sailing Canoeist

When it comes to athletes who have been supreme in their line of sport for a long term of years, the name of James Newman of Leominster, Mass., will be up around the top. He has been sailing canoes for a long, long time. One of his specialties has been defending the Union Boat Club Cup for sailing canoes against the representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Sweden and Germany. This cup has been in competition for 23 years, and this last fall saw him adding one more victory to his long list. It takes a whole lot of skill successfully to handle a sailing canoe, and Skipper Newman's record is worthy of more publicity than it has received to date.

Fencers Club Team Takes Junior Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The team of The Fencers Club of New York, composed of Winslow Cornett, Alfred Skrobisch and Robert Driscoll, won the United States junior épée team fencing championship yesterday evening at its home Salle d'Armes, defeating in the finals the team of the Salle d'Armes Vince, Emil J. Goldstein, Patrick Dolan and Julio Cerra, by a score of 5 to 0, the losers scoring only five touches, to 15 for the winners.

Thirteen teams competed, including besides the finalists two teams from New York University, two from Columbia University, a team selected from the modern pentathlon Olympic team of United States Army officers, another of West Point officers, and one each from Greco Fencing Club, Saltus Fencing Club, University Fencers Club, Yale University and the Philadelphia division.

The winners had a bye in the first round, and then defeated the army pentathlon team, 5 to 3, University Fencers Club, 5 to 2, Salle d'Armes Vince stopped Yale University, 5 to 3, Saltus Club, 5 to 2, and West Point officers, 5 to 2.

Last year's winner, a composite team from New England, did not compete.

Another Rickey Innovation

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10 (AP)—Branch Rickey surprised the baseball world last night by announcing he would build the Sacramento team in the Pacific Coast League, newest link in the St. Louis Cardinal chain, with players recruited from California's semiprofessional and amateur diamond ranks. Baseball experts regarded the plan as a sensational innovation in view of the fact the Coast League is one of the three leading circuits in the minors.

Roller Hockey Returns

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—Roller hockey returned here for the first time in 15 years last night with the Worcester Americans routing Taunton, 17 to 5, in a one-sided American League game. The Amerks, led by Creamer and Davies, who each scored six goals, took charge right at the start and outplayed the visitors by a wide margin.

Unseeded Player From Midwest In Round of Eight

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—A lone unseeded entry, Weston Painter of Minneapolis, found himself today with seven seeded stars in the quarterfinals of the fourth annual Miami Biltmore Tennis Tournament.

Brushing aside the second Canadian in two days, Painter mixed chops with well-placed, if not fast, backhand and forehand drives to win yesterday from Jack Reitman, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.

Wednesday, the steady game that gained Painter the Minnesota State championship in 1932 proved too much for Marcel Rainville, Canadian amateur champion and top-seeded foreign entry, who yielded, like Reitman, in straight sets.

Other matches that saw seeded stars advance into the quarterfinals were these:

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., last year's winner and seeded No. 1, defeated J. Carleton Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, after having some difficulty getting the range of Shafer's swift service.

Charles Harris, West Palm Beach, seeded No. 5, put out Roswell Lee, Miami, 6—3, 7—5, Lee's last set rally not sufficing to stave off Harris' attack.

Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., who beat Wilmer L. Allison Jr. at New Orleans, Sunday, topped Jack Behr, New York, interscholastic champion, 6—4, 6—3.

Other occupants of quarterfinal berths, by virtue of victories Wednesday, are Martyn Buxby and Gardner Mulloy, Miami, J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., seeded No. 2 and Hal Surface Jr., Kansas City.

Hoppe Takes Lead

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, veteran cue artist from New York, increased his lead over Welker Cochran of San Francisco, holder of the world three-cushion billiards title, last night by winning the second block of their challenge match, 60 to 51, in 68 innings.

Australians Score Easily

PORT ELIZABETH, S. Af., Jan. 9 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricket team had a wide margin in its match with Eastern Province, winning yesterday by an innings and 144 runs. Against the Aussie total of 325, the home players made only 92 and 89.

Miss Hurd Abandons Trip

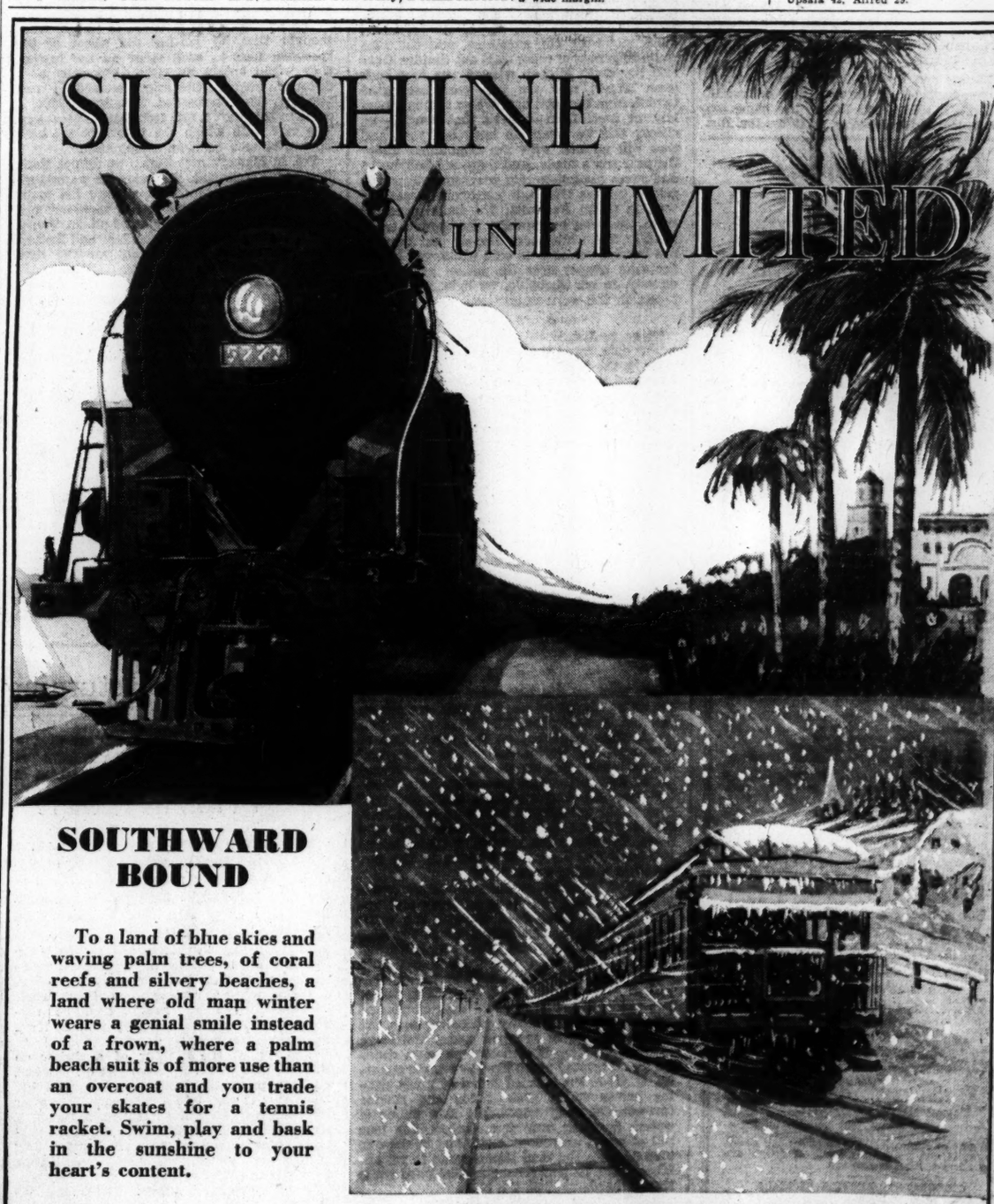
SUDBURY, Ont., Jan. 9 (Canadian Press)—Florence Hurd, Sudbury speed skater, will not compete in the world championship events at Oslo, Nor., she said yesterday. Miss Hurd had anticipated making the trip to Europe but was unable to raise funds for her expenses.

Yale Freshmen Elect

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Gilbert W. Humphrey '39 of Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen captain of the Yale freshman hockey team yesterday. He is the regular center on the sextet and was one of the outstanding members of the Blue yearling football squad last fall.

College Basketball Results

Duquesne 54, Lehigh 28.
Rutgers 69, Delaware 36.
St. John's 41, Georgetown 27.
Upsala 42, Alfred 29.



SOUTHWARD BOUND

To a land of blue skies and waving palm trees, of coral reefs and silvery beaches, a land where old man winter wears a genial smile instead of a frown, where a palm beach suit is of more use than an overcoat and you trade your skates for a tennis racket. Swim, play and bask in the sunshine to your heart's content.

LEAVE WINTER BEHIND

The Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertising on Pages 10 and 11 in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor offers a wealth of useful information when planning your southern trip or cruise.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

With Spring Hats Capricious or Sage—'Anything Goes'

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Recipe for the New Millinery

Delightful Concoctions That Flirt With Whimsey

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WE SUGGEST the following recipe as a basis for the various delightful concoctions served up in the 1936 feast of spring millinery, which is now being worn in the South and which will appear in the North when March winds put one out of humor with all that survives of winter.

"Take as many yards as needful of taffeta, satin, duvetyn, felt, homespun, straw, linen, or whatnot and with a needle and thread stitch, quilt, cord or otherwise pattern it. Introduce an "influence"—Tyrolean, Flemish, Italian, Spanish, Breton or Chinese—and allow this to leaven the mass, producing, as the case may be, a peaked crown over a rolling brim; a baby-like cap with flattering ear-wings; a sleek sailor, perhaps with silken strings; a pillbox, or a pyramidal pagoda. Then, using pastry tubes, ornament the confection with bands of ribbon, with bows, streamers, lacings, lattices; and with bunches of flowers, fruits and leaves and other phantasies suggested by genius."

The Professional Touch

Seldom if ever has there been so little standardization in millinery. Anything goes! Anything, that is, which, though it flirts with eccentricity is, nevertheless, indubitably professional in conception and execution. So various are the lines and contours that each face will surely be able to find a becoming frame—though not always in those specific shapes which may have stimulated particular admiration when worn by this mannequin or that. For, it must be conceded, many of the prevailing styles are extreme and models need to be carefully adjusted to every aspect of the countenance, because they make demands not only on the full face but also on the profile and the back of the head; and very definitely on the character of the face. A solemn or stately person should not, for example, attempt a frivolous or a romantic hat.

That interest in texture which characterizes at present all fashions, provides us with millinery materials of the dressmaker type and also felts that are worked into subtly patterned surfaces without the use of a second color. Usually this is achieved by stitching, which results in surfaces resembling embossing, brocading. Jacquard and many woven effects, such as raised ridges and geometrical and other forms in low relief. The direction and rhythm of these motifs often give impetus to what may be called the architectural design. For instance, Jean King has used a white felt stitched into tapering columns to build a Tyrolean shape with a very peaked crown; and herringbone and chevron patterning on taffeta, satin and homespun to suggest the manipulation of crowns in pleats, sections and shirrings that to some extent repeat the pattern. Applied to brims these motifs are also interesting and carried through to the underside may be almost as decorative as old-fashioned facings.

Recommends for Spring

G. Howard Hodge, head of the millinery house of this name, each season seeks in many countries attractive materials for hat bodies—like Puck putting a girdle round about the earth. He recommends for this spring such straws as Shantung linen, a kind of baku; toyo; maleçon, a synthetic straw made in Switzerland and woven in China; bamboo effects; recello, liseré and crystal braids and the ever-lovely Leghorn bodies. They vary from a fineness like handkerchief linen to rough and gnarled surfaces, but all of them have surface interest. His collection offers also felts and beltings cleverly worked. The relationship between the texture of the material and the shape of the hat is often quite clear.

Composed of French importations and Hodge adaptations, this showing of spring models offers many conservative shapes. Some of these are characterized by flexible brims which can be variously rolled so as to provide flattering contours for faces of different types. Mobility is particularly valuable in brims this season because crowns, which present many new contours, are sometimes bizarre. Crowns make greater demands on faces than is always realized and often need the softening outline of undulating brims, picturesque cuffs, or broad flares in order that their angles, tilts, peaks, envelope flaps, exaggeratedly low levels, or caplike retirements to the back of the head, shall prove acceptable.

The caplike silhouette, usually Flemish but sometimes Florentine, is the current expression of the off-the-forehead line, so very charming on the faces which it suits. An example of the Flemish type, by Jean King, is illustrated. Marie Alphonsine has created a Medici cap of black satin with the lace wings of the original translated into filmy veiling.

A tilted crown is shown in the brown toyo model on this page. Here the asymmetrical contour, very trying to some features, is compensated for by the brim rolled evenly all the way around, which thus restores the sense of balance. The extremely shallow crown almost invariably occurs in conjunction with a broad, stiff, flat brim, like the one in the somewhat Chinese model we have illustrated, whereas the even, moderate crown is likely to have a floppy brim, often one that concentrates attention at the very front by a dip and a trimming, like our cobwebby white straw with its bunch of feather strawberries. These facts all have their basis in aesthetic laws which may not have been formulated but are felt by good designers.

All Crown and No Brim

Hats that fall into the turban classification must bear the full brunt of their crowns, modified only by their "movement" and trimming. The forward movement and the squared-off line persist and visors are trickily designed in sections. Coolie berets are much seen and mushroom shapes continue to spring up overnight in true botanical fashion. Flat disks placed on top of head-molding caps are another enthusiasm.

Open crowns are much featured and sometimes the hats consist only of a head-band with a small front brim that can be turned up or down. Jean King has some of these in chantel linen, which are washable and excellent things to tuck into the cruise trunk in a variety of colors. In other models the crown laces down the front over an open space; and in yet others the aperture occurs at the very top of a high crown or, again, at the back of a sunbonnet shape, perhaps of starched batiste.

Turbans are woven of string in very loose meshes, for golf, and the same idea is carried out in lacquered gold fishnet for evening. These, of course carry out the prevalent idea that it is worth while to reveal the coiffure under the headdress.

Trimmings

Admitting a few exceptions, trimmings are, so to speak, organic rather than applied, this season—or at least so applied as to appear integral.

Ribbon bandings are omnipresent, and may be of grosgrain, satin, velvet, suède, or piqué. They terminate at any point appropriate to the style of the hat, in bows usually with rather long ends. Ribbon bindings and pipings are also used. Variants of these are edges and darnings of worsted. Louise Bourbon has darned an entire navy crown with white yarn. A somewhat similar effect is produced by Agnes by means of all-over tape banding, about one sixteenth of an inch wide, on a double disk beret. Belting is manipulated in tubular and inverted tucking to cover the broad, even brims of shallow-crowned cartwheels or Chinese sailors, and also on sectional crowns of dressmaker materials.

Veiling is used with all the charm of lace, definitely as a trimming material. Knotted into bows; twisted into ornaments and built into filmy wings and flanges, it is presented in many qualities, some soft, some very stiff, and in various meshes and patterns. One of the newest patterns shows a sprayed-on dot in colors or metallic sheen.

What are called snood bandeaux, that is, bandeaux that descend from the hat like a crescent, leaving the coiffure exposed between them and the brim, may be regarded as trimming despite their utility in holding the hat firmly on the head. Schiaparelli likes to fashion them of latticed felt and this idea is carried out also in other materials.

Clips and sparkling ornaments are absent, and although a few paddle quills appear, sometimes perched on the top of a crown, these ornaments do not thrust forward their dagger points at so many angles nor from so many locations as was the case last season. On the whole, trimmings are round and soft, and include pompons, tassels, glycerined ostrich, and feathers curled out of kid. Camelias are a favorite flower, but these and various field flowers, bunches of leaves and clusters of fruit, like the strawberries in our illustration, are fashioned of feathers. It is astonishing how very realistic feathers are in reproducing natural textures. Pointed up with a little paint to accentuate form and surface, the illusion is remarkable.

Colors are controlled by "influence." Spanish and Chinese shapes revel in black and red; Breton sailors like navy and white; Tyroleans go in for green and brown; Flemish and Florentine caps are oftenest black or white. Wearable town hats will stress black, brown, yellow and navy. Navy is combined with pink, capucine and yellow more interestingly than with the more familiar and nautical white.

Charmante

Left—One of the Flemish Bonnets Now in High Favor. The Material Is Black Taffeta Stitched in a Herringbone Pattern, and the Band, Which Continues Around the Head, Tying in a Bow in the Back, Serves as a Becoming Line and Also to Secure the Cap. Upper Center—A Tailored Hat of Brown Toyo, Wearing the Oblique Crown So Much in Vogue, a Rolled Brim, and a Stiff Butterfly Bow. Lower Center—White Straw and Cord Are Woven Into Circular Cobwebby Designs to Make the Body of This Romantic Hat. Green and Strawberry Grosgrain Ribbons Form the Band, and a Bunch of Feather Strawberries Flecked With Painted Green Dots Cluster in the Middle of the Brim. Right—Hat of Shiny Black Straw, Wearing a Tiny Flat Crown and a Broad, Stiff Brim That Point to a Chinese Influence. Red Grosgrain Ribbon Binds the Brim and Forms a Bandeau. All Hats by Jean King

Hot Dishes for Cold Nights

In the Steaming Casserole With a Hidden Surprise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Occasionally, nothing is more welcome on a cold night than just a simple old-fashioned supper with the main dish consisting of hot rice. A steaming casserole with a hidden surprise is always a good satisfier when everyone comes hurrying home with an appetite. Some that are sure to score follow:

Vegetable Casserole

Prepare
1 cup cooked string beans
1 cup cooked carrots
1 cup finely diced celery
1 cup cooked corn
1 cup cooked peas
1 small onion, chopped
2 cups white sauce. Oil a large casserole. Place a layer of vegetables on bottom and cover with a layer of white sauce. Repeat until dish is nearly filled. Dust with
1 cup breadcrumbs and sprinkle with
4 tablespoons grated cheese. Sprinkle with Paprika. Bake 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) until brown.

Onion Soufflé

Cook
5 medium-sized onions, quartered, in a large quantity of rapidly boiling, salted water about 20 minutes or until tender. Drain, reserving liquid and rub onions through a sieve.
Melt
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening, add
4 tablespoons flour and blend well. Add gradually
½ cup water in which onions were cooked and
½ cup milk. Stir to prevent lumping. Add onion pulp and bring to a boil. Season with
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper.
Dash cayenne pepper and stir into
3 egg yolks beaten until thick and lemon colored. Carefully fold into
3 egg whites which have been beaten stiff but not dry. Turn into a well-buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) for 40 to 45 minutes. For individual dishes, bake for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve immediately. Crisp bacon curls or broiled mushrooms may be served with the soufflé. Serves six.

Creoled Eggs

Hard boil
6 eggs. Melt
2 tablespoons butter, add
1 tablespoon flour and stir until brown. Add
¼ pound mushrooms
2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons finely chopped pimiento
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ cup canned tomatoes. Let cook for 10 minutes. Serve over eggs, cut in halves lengthwise. Serves four.

Cheese Fondue

Arrange
2 cups bread, cubed,
1 cup grated cheese
in layers in an oiled casserole, with bread cubes on top layer. Combine
2 cups milk
2 beaten eggs
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
⅛ teaspoon mustard and pour over bread and cheese. Dot top with pieces of butter and let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 35 minutes or until set. Serves six.

Macaroni à La Goldenrod

Cook
1 cup 2-inch pieces macaroni in
2 quarts boiling, salted water, 20 to to 25 minutes or until tender. Drain in colander, pour cold water over to prevent pieces sticking together. Force
6 hard cooked egg yolks through a sieve and season. Cut finely
6 hard cooked whites of eggs and add with
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper to white sauce made of
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk. Place layer of hot macaroni on platter, then layer of one-half the hot white sauce. Add remainder of macaroni and white sauce. Pile yolks lightly on top and garnish with parsley. Serves six.

Spinach Loaf

Wash
1 pound spinach thoroughly. Cook slowly without water, 15 minutes.
Season with
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons lemon juice. Add
⅓ cup dry bread crumbs
1 beaten egg. Add
¾ cup chopped mushrooms which have been cooked in butter 5 minutes.
Mix together and turn into an oiled loaf pan. Sprinkle with
⅓ cup grated cheese and top with
¼ cup buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 20 minutes. Serves six.

Baked Vegetable Loaf

Prepare and cook separately
1½ cups diced potatoes
1 cup diced beets
1 cup diced carrots. Chop together coarsely with
4 tablespoons green pepper
4 tablespoons onion. Add
1 cup bread crumbs
¼ cup butter
⅓ cup beef stock
1 beaten egg
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Mix thoroughly. Turn into an oiled loaf pan and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for one hour. Garnish with slices of
3 hard cooked eggs. Makes six to eight servings.

Tomato Rarebit

Cut
¾ pound soft American cheese in pieces and place in a double boiler with
1 tablespoon butter. Stir occasionally until the cheese is melted. Add a small amount to
1 egg, beaten, return to the double boiler and mix thoroughly. Add
1 No. 1 can cream of tomato soup
¼ teaspoon salt
Pinch of pepper. Serve very hot on toast or crackers. Serves six.

Southern Sweet Potatoes

Cook
6 medium sized sweet potatoes in salted water until tender. Peel and put through a potato ricer and add
¼ cup heavy cream
1 beaten egg yolk
3 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup chopped pecans. Beat until fluffy. Fold in
1 stiffly beaten egg white and put half the mixture in an oiled baking dish. Cover with
2 tablespoons preserved or diced pineapple
6 marshmallows cut in pieces. Place remaining potato mixture on top and cover with
6 marshmallows cut in halves. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) for 15 minutes or until heated through thoroughly. Serves six.

While the Gates Were Down

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a warm day in September. The road over which we were motoring was straight, broad and crowded. Everyone seemed to be in a hurry. There was a constant swish, swish of cars passing us going in the opposite direction, while the shrill sounding of horns, as some importunate driver passed more leisurely ones, added to a sense of confusion.

In order to stay in line we had been driving faster than was to our liking. We wanted to enjoy the view, to see the valleys and hills in a section of the country with which we were not familiar, but our destination lay at the end of the busy highway and we were not sufficiently familiar with the surrounding country to know how to reach our objective by way of less traveled "back-country roads."

Our ears were humming with the sound of constant motion. Our sight was blurred by a swiftly rushing panorama of greens, blues and browns which might have been fields and flowers, or carpets and statues for anything we were able to discern.

* * *

And then, just ahead of us, the gates at a railway crossing began to drop. The long line of cars halted. In the distance we heard a whistle and soon a long freight train came into view.

It would be several minutes before we could proceed and so we relaxed and looked around.

Across the road from us, in a triangle bounded on one side by the railroad tracks, on another by the busy highway, and on the third by a gray stone wall, stood a little red cottage almost hidden by woodbine. Along the wall was festooned a tangle of clematis and honeysuckle.

On a porch, hidden from the railroad tracks by the house, and partially screened from the road by vines, sat a young mother, sewing, while two children and a dog played in the yard. Not far away the husband and father was working in a garden in which one could distinguish rows of corn, poles of beans and vines of yellowing pumpkins.

So tranquil and satisfying was the scene that it was almost as though we had stepped suddenly into another world—a world of serenity and stability.

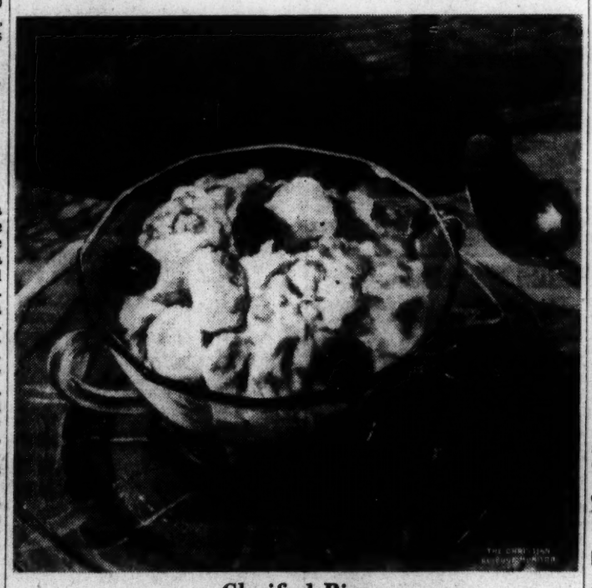
* * *

"Honk - honk - honk. Are you asleep?" Cars rushed past us, reminding us that the gates were open.

The young mother did not glance up from her work. The children went unconcernedly on with their play. The father steadily harvested supplies for the family table.

Perforce we left them. But we were rested and refreshed because we had been given a glimpse of the stability of home life in the midst of today's rush and turmoil. It had been a comforting intermission — while the gates were down.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM



Glorified Rice

Creamy rice, marshmallows, golden pineapple and ruddy cherries make this "Glorified Rice" dish that appeals so strongly to every member of the family.

Cook
⅔ cup rice, thoroughly washed, until tender in rapidly boiling, salted water with a few drops of vegetable coloring to tint rice. Drain and rinse. Mix with
1 cup cubed pineapple
18 quartered marshmallows
½ cup sugar. Chill for 1 hour, then fold in
1 cup cream beaten until stiff. Garnish with candied cherries. Serve in chilled sherbet glasses.

The rice should be cooked until it is soft but not mushy. Mix all the ingredients except the whipped cream and let stand for one hour. Fold the whipped cream into the mixture just before serving. Serves six.

GARDENING

Succulents Easily Grown in House or Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS at no time of the year are the cheerful greens of succulents so much appreciated and enjoyed as during the winter and early spring months. These plants are an extremely interesting family, for broadly speaking, the term succulent covers a vast conglomeration of plant life. Yet, there is one characteristic that identifies the class as a whole, for whether the leaves be large or small, rounded petals, pin spikes, or fat, juicy nubs, they are all inclined to be thick and pulpy. All cacti belong to the succulent group—but not all succulents are cacti!

Small succulents are just the thing to use in the popular dish gardens, while the larger plants make splendid potted specimens, and the less care they have, the better they seem to like it, especially when it comes to watering, for more than one fine succulent has gone wrong, simply by absorbing too much water. Too much watering will also cause the Japanese rubber plant (crassula arborescens) to send out drooping, scraggly growth that is not as attractive as the sturdy, compact plants. This succulent, like many others, propagates readily from cuttings or even a single fat leaf.

A Study of Crassulas

A study of crassulas will reveal many that are of more than passing interest, and there is no wee plant that more typically represents a bushy, evergreen shrub, than C. lycopoides. The smallest snip when tucked into a sandy bed will root in no time. C. sarcocaulon might well be a tiny replica of the queer crooked trees that are so common on the desert, while C. dejecta is quite the opposite, for it is low and bunchy with thin rounded leaves as sharp as those of the yucca blade, and edged with a sheen of silver. I spent some time trying to brush the dust from the rounded, velvety petals of my little C. pulvinata, only to learn that the sprinkling of cloudy dust, was as natural to that plant as wool on the back of a sheep! C. corallina is very brittle to the touch, but trails daintily, while C. cultrata grows taller, with plush-like rounded leaves of an exquisite shade of green.

Trichodiadema barbatum is another miniature tree and at the end of each individual, juicy spike that represents a leaf is a cluster of wee spines, much like those of a cactus, while in the center of this cobweb star may be found an infinitesimal speck of brilliant orange. Kleinia radicans has a wandering habit and round fat leaves striped with a rich, darker green. Stapelia verrucosa grows short and stocky, and each separate section might be a crab's claw, while huernia schneideriana stands as erect as a telephone pole, and only about as large as one's little finger.

Most people know the sempervivum commonly called hen and chickens, to which the echeverias are closely related, and one of the loveliest of them all is the dream plant, E. weinbergi, for the thick, yet ethereal appearing, leaves are delicate and lovely. E. simulans is more compact and a luscious shade of green, while the leaves of E. expatriata are more inclined to be slender, even though the plant still retains that natural rosette shape.

Bergerantus multiceps grows flat and low, with long, thick tri-cornered leaves. Nananthus vittatus is very similar except for the darker color and the rough tongue-like upper surface of the leaves. Cotyledon macrantha also grows low, but the leaves are broader and well rounded, and always as fresh as new leafed corn. Cheiridopsis tuberculata is a peculiar little plant with prong-like tubes instead of leaves—and tubes that are as forked and upright as an antelope's horns.

Sedums for Miniature Gardens

We especially like three of the sedums for miniature gardens, and the one at the top of the list is rather rare, and has the jaw-breaking name of sedum praealtum cristatum. The stem of this unusual plant is flat and broad, and all along the fan-like edge of the top are bunches of leathery, bright-green leaves not unlike the comb stretched across the head of a chicken. S. adolphii in habit of growth somewhat resembles the echeverias, except the color is a pale, yellowish green, which adds a note of interest to the dish gardens. S. guatemalense has lovely wine-red stems, while the leaves that branch out thickly all over them are as fat as podded seeds, and touched on the tip with a tiny daub of that same rich hue as the stems.

Then there are the aloes, the sansevieras, gasterias, agaves, and, of course, all the cacti. Most of these succulents are tender, but they do very well in the rock garden during the summer months and can easily be potted and taken into the house for the winter.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

A Floured Pie Plate

Before baking pies I dredge the pan with flour and the pie does not stick to the pan when serving. I do the same when baking crusts on the outside of pie tins, and the crusts slip off easily without breaking.

(Mrs.) B. R., Canada

Combined Duster and Polisher

In dusting a heavily carved Chinese desk, I take a fairly thick paint brush that has never been used for any other purpose, dip it in a saucer of furniture polish, press out till nearly dry, then dust in all the tiny crevices.

(Mrs.) F. K. H., California

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Leslie J. Chudley

Explains Behavior of Tractor With Which He Sweeps Sands of Santa Barbara

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jetsam Disposed Of by Machinery

Beachcombers with all their adventure of finding hidden treasure, notes in bottles, or wreckage of passing ships, have been put on a semiofficial basis in California.

In addition to hiring the world's first motor-powered bathing beach cleaner, an odd mechanical contraption which picks up objects of all kinds, the Los Angeles Municipal Playground and Recreation Commission has a plan to license qualified persons to screen the sand at public beaches.

Those persons given permits to follow this unique calling will be reimbursed only by the coins and trinkets they may find during the screening process. At both Santa Barbara and Los Angeles a tractor-drawn device is being tested to "shave off" the sand of beaches to a depth of four inches, sift it in a revolving hopper screen and remove all foreign objects. The sand is thus redistributed in a smooth, loosened layer. Only one man is needed for its operation and it can clean an acre and a half of beach in an hour and twenty minutes.

Universe Weighed as Well as Pondered

If the earth weighs six sextillion 592 quintillion tons (6,592,000,000,000,000,000,000) how much does the universe weigh?

It doubtless took too much paper to figure this out a few years back, or perhaps it was too big a figure for physicists to carry around in their heads. But today, explained by Prof. Arthur Haas, distinguished Viennese scientist, it seems as easy as figuring the national debt. The universe weighs—or its mass is equivalent to, approximately 20 quindecillion grams (two followed by 55 zeros) 20,000,000,000,000,000,000

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Philadelphia Halts 'Penny Racketeers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—"Penny racketeers" who profit by encouraging children to use petty gambling devices, such as punch boards and "break" candy, are the object of a campaign now being conducted by the Philadelphia police.

A year ago Superintendent LeStrange obtained a court decision labeling these punch boards and penny candy games illegal. At that time, a major campaign was waged resulting in their removal from stores throughout the city.

Since then, however, they have gradually been reappearing in many districts. Several hundred boards and games have been confiscated in the past few days, in the new drive to prevent youngsters from losing their allowances and school lunch money. In the candy game, the child pays for a piece of candy and breaks it open. If it has a colored center, as it does at rare intervals, he is entitled to a five-cent bar free.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Jan. 12

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Listed Stock Quotations

Market Exhibits Confident Tone as Most Sections Advance

Commodity and Money Markets

Steadily Upward Trend Continues In Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The stock market took the passage in the House of the soldiers bonus bill today without a quiver.

Trading turned decidedly quiet. The generally firm tone which began at the opening of trading was maintained. A wide assortment of steels, oils, metals and industrials held or slightly extended early advances.

There were no conspicuously soft spots in the list, and there were a few rather wide gains. Among these were Case, up 4 points. Other improvements up to a point or more included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Standard Oil of N. J., Pure Oil, Standord Oil of California, McIntyre, Domie, U. S. Smelting, Deere, Boeing and Douglas Aircraft.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

News Generally Constructive

Bonds held steady. Cotton improved, while grains were narrow. Foreign exchanges ruled unchanged to a little lower against the dollar in the foreign exchange market.

The prediction of Chester Davis, former AAA Administrator, that an alternative program for agriculture would be adopted in time for the present cotton crop year, aroused interest in security and commodity circles.

December building totals threw considerable light on the recently revived market interest in construction issues.

The total of $264,136,500 in contracts for the 37 states east of the Rockies was the best monthly figure since July, 1931, F. W. Dodge Corp.'s report showed. It was 40 per cent over November and nearly three times the total for December, 1934.

Traders, while watching the Washington scene and Congress closely, were not ignoring fresh signs of continued economic recovery.

Week-end business news was interpreted as generally constructive, most surveys stressing the meager inventories resulting from exceptional holiday distribution. The expected letdown after the first of the year, it was said, did not develop usual proportions because of the series of sales conducted by the larger stories.

A rush of idle funds for employment was seen in the Treasury announcement that the cash receipts from the sale of "Baby Bonds" were showing a substantial expansion over the figures for last year. The high mark for daily sales of these bonds was reached on Monday last, when more than $4,000,000 worth found their way into the hands of the public.

At the start of foreign exchange dealings the French franc was off .00½ of a cent at 6.61½ cents and sterling was down ½ cent at $4.94⅝.

Bonds Generally Steady

The majority of corporate bonds remained in a comparatively narrow range today, showing a generally steady tone.

A few rail issues moved up to new high levels, and certain of the utilities which had been bid up sharply in recent sessions fell back a little under profit taking.

The promise of early action by the House on the soldiers' bonus measure failed to produce any stir in the U. S. Government list which maintained a steady tone at slightly higher levels through the forenoon trading.

Buying activities brought minor gains to loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, International Telephone, Nickel Plate, Frisco, and Southern Railway. Southern Pacific 4s pushed through 80 for a 1-point gain.

Bonds of Columbia Gas & Electric and Consolidated Gas were offered at fractions under yesterday's finals. Although steady, issues of Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were a shade lower.

Foreign groups showed no special feature except firmness in the South Americans.

Markets at a Glance

New York

Stocks: Firm; metals and industrial specialties lead advance.

Bonds: Steady; railroad loans strong.

Curb: Higher; mines, oils, specialties exhibit strength.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; gold currencies lead.

Cotton: Steady on Liverpool cables and general buying.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; selling pressure abated.

Corn: Easy; primary receipts larger.

Cattle: Steady to weak.

Hogs: 15-25 higher; top $10.25.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 10, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	124	123½	124	123½
5.00	Boston Elev	67	67	67	66
..	Copper Range	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	21	21	21	21⅞
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	45½	45	45⅝	44½
..	Eastern S S	10	9⅞	10	9¾
8.00	Edison Elec	157½	156	157½	158
62½a	Employer's Group	23⅞	23	23	23⅞
..	Ed Elec pt pd	54½	53½	54½	52½
..	Loew's Thea	10	10	10	10
..	Maine Cent	7½	7½	7½	7½
6.00	Mergenthaler	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	40¾
..	N E Tel & Tel	121	120⅝	120½	121
..	No Butte	50c	50c	43c	50c
7.00	Old Colony RR	56	56½	56	54
..	Pacif Mills	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
..	Quincy Mining	75c	75c	75c	70c
.40	Shawmut Assn	12⅜	12	12	12½
4.00	Torrington	15¾	3⅝	.20e	Columbia Gas
..	Utah M &T	93½	93⅜	93½	93¼
4.50a	United Shoe M	85c	85c	63c	85c
..	ex-dividend.	85¼	84¾	88	88
b—pays	stock dividend.	a—partly extra.			
e—optional, cash or stock.		f—based on accumulations in 1935.			

Packard Motor Dividend

DETROIT (AP)—The Packard Motor Car Company announces a dividend of 10 cents a share on its outstanding common no-par-value shares, payable Feb. 11 to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15. Merlin A. Cudlip, secretary of the company, said the books would not be closed.

Stock Exchange Short Interest

NEW YORK (AP) — The total short interest on Dec. 31, as reported by members of the New York Stock Exchange, was 927,028 shares, as compared with 1,032,788 shares on Nov. 29.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 10	Last Jan. 9
74⅝	51	Acme Steel	2½	71	69¾	69¾	69¾
11⅞	4¼	Adams Express .10b		11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
100½	84¾	Adams Exp pf	5	100½	100½	100½	..
37¼	28	Adams Mills	2	35	35	35	36
24⅜	8	Addressograph	.60	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
20¾	4½	Advance Rumely	.60	21⅛	21	21	21
173	104¾	Affiliated Prod	37	171	171	171	171
8¾	¾	Air Reduction		7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
20⅛	13¼	Airway Elec App	.60f	187	184⅜	187	183
33¼	6⅜	Alaska-Juneau	6	16½	15¾	16	15⅝
3⅝	⅜	Alleghany pr pf (h)		31¼	31	31	30¾
1⅝	2⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)		3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
22	21	Alleghany pf ww xxx (h)	1	18½	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝
27¼	12½	Alleghany Steel	1	33	33	33	32½
173	126	Allied Mills	6	33¼	34¼	34¼	24½
129	122½	Allied Chem	7	169½	168	169½	168¼
9	3½	Allied Chem pf	..	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
37⅞	12	Allied Stores	..	7¾	6⅞	7½	6⅞
22¾	14	Allis Chalmers	1	38⅞	38	38	38
73¾	49	Alpha Port Cem	5	22½	22¼	22½	21½
4½	1⅞	Allied Stores pf	..	72	72	72	71
80	48¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅞	2¾	3¼	3⅝
47⅜	13½	Amerada	.25b	84½	81½	84	81½
70	43	Am Bank Note	3	47	44	47	43⅞
19¼	6⅛	Am Bank Note pf	..	66½	66½	66½	..
42½	21	Am Crystal Sug	1f	17⅞	16½	17½	16⅜
129	119	Am Brake S&F	7	48¾	47¾	48¾	48¼
140⅜	110	Am Brake S&F pf	4f	126¾	125¾	126¾	125¾
168	151¾	Am Can	7	132½	132	132½	131¼
237⅛	10	Am Can pf	2e	166	166	166	..
65	25½	Am Car & Fdry	..	35¼	33½	33¾	34
9¼	8	Am Car & F pf	..	65½	64	64	64¼
96	66	Am Chain	3	32½	32⅜	32½	32
9¼	2⅜	Am Chcle	1..	89½	89½	89½	89½
35¾	22½	Am Colortype	..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
3⅝	¾	Am Com Alcohol	..	29	28⅞	29	28½
2¾	¾	Am Encaustic IT (h	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9	2	Am European	..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
42	14	Am & For Pow	..	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞
38½	12	Am & For Pow pf	..	32½	31½	31½	32¼
17	3⅞	Am & For Pow 6	..	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27½
15½	6¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	..	14¼	14	14¼	13¾
67	3	Am Hawaiian	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
40	28	Am Hide & L	..	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
38½	29½	Am Hide & L pf	2.40	40	39½	39¾	..
4⅜	1⅞	Am Home Pr	..	38½	38¼	38¼	38
27¾	14¼	Am Ice	2	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
11⅜	4½	Am Ice pf	..	21¾	19	21	19
27⅜	9	Am International	..	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅜
75¼	32	Am Locomotive	..	26½	25	26½	26⅛
12⅜	4¼	Am Loco pf	..	76	75	76	76
40	23	Am Mach & Met	..	12½	11½	11½	11½
33¼	12½	Am Metal	.80	29¼	28	29	28
9⅜	1½	Am Mach & Fy	..	28¾	28½	28½	28⅜
41½	8⅜	Am Power & Lt	..	99	98¾	99	98¾
49½	10⅛	Am P&L 5% pf	1½	40¼	39½	39¾	39½
25⅛	10½	Am P&L 6% pf	..	48½	47¼	47¼	47¼
159	134½	Am Radiator	7	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜
32⅜	15¾	Am Radiator pf	..	158	158	158	157½
21⅞	4¼	Am Rolling Mill	..	32⅜	32½	32½	32¼
26¼	20	Am Seating	2	26	26	26	24¼
64⅝	31⅝	Am Shipbuilding	.40b	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼
14¼	12⅝	Am Smelt & Ref	7	64	63	64	63¾
117¼	101⅜	Am Smelt & R pf	6	62⅜	61	62	60
76	63	Am Sm&R 6% pf	5	143	141	142	141¾
104¼	72½	Am Snuff	3	104¼	104	104¼	104
107	74¾	Am Tobacco	10	99	98	98	99
25¼	12	Am Tob B	..	101	100	100	101
141	129⅜	Am Steel Fdries	6	26½	25¼	25½	25¼
43	33	Am Tobacco pf	2f	139	138½	139	138
70½	50⅛	Am Stores	2	35	34⅛	34⅞	35
140½	126½	Am Sugar Ref	9	53½	52¾	53	..
160½	98⅞	Am Sug Ref pf	..	134½	134½	134½	133
10¼	2¼	Am Tel & Tel	..	158¼	157½	158¼	158
38½	9	Am Type Fdrs (h)	1f	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7¾
27⅞	18½	Am Type F pf (h)	..	35	32½	35	32¾
22¾	7½	Am Tob Tob	1	24½	23½	23⅞	24
94½	48	Am Wat W & E	6	23½	22½	22½	23
10⅜	2⅜	Am Wat lpf	..	95	95	95	94
68¾	35½	Am Woolen	..	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
2⅝	⅝	Am Woolen pf	..	66¾	65	65⅝	66
11¾	2¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	1½
5⅞	3	Am Wr P pf (h)	..	10	8¾	9¾	8¾
49	31	Am Zinc Ld&Sd	..	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	4¾
30	9	Am Zinc L&S pf	..	46½	45½	46½	..
37	16½	Anaconda Cop	..	20¼	19½	19¾	20⅜
17⅜	10⅞	Anaconda Wire	.60	36	35	36	36
109	96¼	Anchor Cap	6½	20½	19½	19⅝	..
12⅝	3⅛	Anchor Cap pf	..	107½	106½	107½	108
4	1½	Andes Copper	..	12½	12½	12½	..
52	36	A P W Paper	1f	37⅜	37	37⅜	37⅜
110	97	Archer Daniels	7	48	48	48	46
61¾	31¼	Armour Del pf	..	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	108¼
70¾	55½	Armour Ill	6	53¾	51½	53⅜	51⅝
9⅝	4	Armour Ill pr pf	.50	69½	68⅝	69½	68½
9⅞	3¾	Arnold Constable	..	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7½
50¾	16½	Artloom Corp	1f	9	9	9	..
18¾	7½	Armstrong Cork	..	50¼	49½	49½	50½
44	29¾	Asso Dry Goods	1e	15¾	14⅞	15¼	14¼
60	35¾	Asso Oil	2e	44¼	44¼	44½	..
37¼	19½	Atchison T&SF		69	67⅜	68⅝	67¾
28	20½	Atl Coast Line	1	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞
48½	32⅞	Atl Refining	2	30½	29⅜	29⅞	29¼
19¼	4	Atlas Powder pf	..	51	51	51	50⅞
45½	15	Atlas Tack	..	19¼	18¼	19¼	18⅜
14	5½	Auburn Auto	..	44⅜	43	44	43¾
5¼	2¾	Austin Nichols	..	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
..	..	Aviation Corp Del	..	5	4⅞	5	4⅞

—B—

6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)	..	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
40	7½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	..	40¼	40¼	40¼	39½
18	7½	Balt & Ohio	..	18¼	17⅞	18¼	17⅞
25⅛	9¼	Balt & Ohio pf	..	24½	24	24⅛	24
15⅛	3¼	Barker Bros	..	14	13¾	14	13¾
88	32	Barker Bros pf	..	83	82¼	83	83
66¾	37½	Bayuk Cig	1	69½	68	69½	69
14¾	5⅞	Barnsdall A	.60f	16¼	15½	16	15½
115	107⅜	Bayuk Cig pf	7	113	113	113	..
20⅛	14	Beatrice Cream	.50e	19⅛	18½	18½	19¾
95	72	Beech-Nut Pack	3	89	89	89	89½
14¾	11⅛	Belding Hem	1	13⅞	13½	13½	13½
24½	11⅞	Bendix Aviation	.25e	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	23⅛
22¾	15⅝	Beneficial Ind Ln	2f	22¾	21⅞	22	..
52	21⅝	Bethlehem Steel	..	57½	56¼	57	56¾
57½	34	Best & Co	2	54¾	52⅞	54⅜	52½
12½	5⅝	Beth Steel pf	.10b	128	126¾	127¾	126½
9⅝	6⅛	Blaw Knox	..	24⅞	23½	24	23¾
59⅞	39¾	Boeing Airplane	3	54	53½	54	53½
100	90	Bohn Alum & Br	4f	98½	95½	95½	95½
47¾	38¾	Bon Ami A	2f	27¼	26½	26½	26½
27¾	21	Bon Ami B	1.60	70½	68¾	70	68¾
2	¾	Borden	2	28¼	27¼	28	27¼
51¾	24	Borg Warner	..	68¼	66	68¼	..
533⅜	241⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅞
17⅞	8½	Briggs Mfg	.40	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¼
42	30⅜	Bridgeport Br	2f	17½	16¾	17½	16⅝
46¾	36½	Bristol Myers	3	42¼	41¾	41¾	41⅜
100	90	Brooklyn Man T	6	42¼	41	41¾	41⅜
15⅞	13⅜	Brooklyn M T pf	..	98¾	98½	98¾	98½
71½	43	Brooklyn Queens	3	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
63¾	53	Brooklyn Un Gas	3	55⅝	55	55⅝	55
11½	3⅜	Brown Sroe	..	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
87⅝	41¼	Brunswick Balke	..	10	9¾	10	9¾
47¾	8⅛	Bucyrus Erie	..	12¼	11⅞	12	12
100	62¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	1m	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	12¾
3	⅞	Bucyrus E pf	..	110	110	110	108
9¾	5¼	Budd Mfg rts	..	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	..	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛
24⅞	8¼	Budd Wheel	..	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12⅜
14⅜	3¾	Bullard	..	26¼	26	26	25½
1½	¼	Bulova Watch	..	12	11½	11¾	..
9⅞	3	Burns Bros B (h)	1	1	⅞	1	..
28	13¼	Burns Bros pf (h)	.60f	8¾	8	8¾	7⅝
3½	1	Burroughs Add	..	27¼	26⅝	27	26½
10½	2	Bush Term (h)	..	3½	3½	3½	3½
22½	10	Bush Term deb	..	9¼	8½	9¼	..
3½	1½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	..	18½	17⅞	18½	..
13¾	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	..	3	2¾	3	2⅞
20⅜	12⅜	Butterick (h)	..	2¼	2	2	2
66	32	Byers	..	74	70½	74	71¼
..	..	Byers pf	..	23¼	22	22	21⅝

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42½	30½	Calif Packing	1½	36	35½	36	35½
1⅛	¼	Callahan Z & L	..	⅞	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2½	Calumet & Hecla	..	6¾	6	6⅜	6⅛
33⅜	7½	Campbell Wy&C	..	6¾	6	6⅜	6⅛
17⅝	8⅛	Canada Dry	..	33½	31½	32¾	31½
13¾	8⅜	Canadian Pacific	..	15¼	15	15¼	15
40¼	30	Cannon Mills	2	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11⅝
88	82¼	Caro Clinch & O	4	43	42	43	..
95	85	Caro C&O st	1	1	1	1	..
8⅛	3⅝	Carriers & Gen cp	.20	92	92	92	92
111¼	45¾	Case Threshg	3f	8½	8¼	8½	8½
60	33½	Case Thresh pf	4	100½	98	99	95
35⅜	19½	Caterpillar Trac	.60	118¾	118½	118¾	..
21¼	16¼	Celanese Corp	..	57	56½	57	56½
62¾	55	Celotex Co	..	30⅞	29¾	30¼	30¼
20	22¼	Celotex Co pf	1½	21⅜	20½	20⅝	..
65¾	38⅝	Central Aguirre	..	58½	58½	58½	58¾
15⅜	3⅝	Cerro de Pasco	..	26½	26½	26½	27
88¼	23	Certain-Teed	..	55¾	54½	54½	54
21	4⅜	Certain-Teed pf	1	15	13⅝	15	13⅝
41	36	Checker Cab Mfg	3f	84½	83¼	84½	83¼
53½	37½	Chesapeake Corp	2.80	37	35½	37	35¾
2⅛	⅞	Ches & Ohio	..	65⅝	64½	64⅞	64
3¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill (h)	..	54⅛	53¾	53⅞	53½
2¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	..	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	..
5⅝	1⅝	Chi & Gt West (h)	..	4½	3¼	3¾	3¼
9	1⅝	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
35	15⅝	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	1f	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
3	⅛	Chi Mail Order	..	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9
4¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	..	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
3⅝	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	..	4⅛	3¾	4	3⅞
10⅝	2⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20⅝	4⅝	Chi & N'west pf (h)	..	9	8¾	9	8⅝
54¾	20	Chi Pneu Tool	..	19⅛	19	19	19
28	3¾	Chi Pneu T pf	..	52½	52½	52½	52½
4	1¼	Chi RK I & P (h)	..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4¼	1⅜	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	..	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
19¾	9¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	..	7¾	6	7¼	6⅛
31¾	25	Chi Yellow Cab	2	25	25	25	24¾
3⅝	1½	Chickasha Cot O	..	28¾	28¼	28½	28½
26	3½	Childs Company	.25e	10⅜	9¼	9⅝	9¼
93⅞	31	Chile Copper	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅝	28½
24⅞	12	Chrysler	1	90½	88½	90½	88½
100	69¾	City Ice & Fuel	6½	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
..	3¼	City Ice & F pf	..	79½	78¾	79	78½
27⅝	3⅞	City Stores	..	7¾	5¾	7¼	..
48½	27⅝	City Stores A vtc	1f	24⅝	24¼	24½	24¾
57¾	20	Cleve Gr Br Co	1	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	44⅝
126	110	Cluett Peabody	7	57	55½	57	55
93	72½	Cluette Peab pf	2	126½	126½	126½	125½
21	15¼	Coca Cola	.50f	87½	87¼	87½	87
107¼	101	Colgate-Palm-P	..	19½	18¾	19¾	19¾
58⅜	53⅜	Colg-Palmer-P pf	3	105½	103¾	105¼	104¾
50	9	Coca Cola A	.50e	56	55⅞	56	..
9⅞	6¾	Collins & Aikman	..	47¾	47	47½	47
61¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	1	11	9	11	9
5½	½	Colo F & Ir (h)	..	6⅞	5¾	6¾	5¾
29	5	Colo F&I pf (h)	..	47½	40	47½	39
21	7	Colo & Southern	..	27	25½	25½	25½
18¾	3⅝	Colo & So 1pf	.20e	25	24	25	23⅞
90½	35½	Columbia Gas	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
83	31	Columbia G pf A	5	94	94	94	93
49⅞	40	Columbia G pf B	1f	82	82	82	82
101¼	67	Columbia Pic vtc	..	43½	43½	43½	43
50	48½	Columbian C vtc	103	103	101½	101¼	102
58	39½	Columbia P pf	2½	51	49¼	50¾	49¾
130½	110	Comm Credit	8½	72	58¼	45	44
72	58¼	Com Cred pf	3f	110½	110½	110½	110¼
105	97⅞	Comm Inv Tr	4¼	97¼	95⅞	97¼	95
23⅞	16½	Comm Invest Tr pf	.60	97	97	97	..
3	¾	Comm Solvents	..	22½	22¼	22½	22⅜
71	29½	Comwith & So	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
21½	9	Comwith & S 6pf	2e	70	70	70	70½
11	5⅞	Congress Cigar	..	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	..
45¾	27	Conde Nast Pub	1.60	9½	9¼	9¼	..
49	14⅝	Congoleum Nairn	..	43¾	43	43⅜	43⅜
58½	24	Conn Ry & Lt	2	20	19	20	19
7½	3½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	..	31	31	31	31
22⅛	14½	Consol Film Ind	1½m	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
11¼	7	Consol Film I pf	..	19½	19	19	19¼
34¾	15⅞	Consol Cigar	1	11⅜	10¼	11½	10¾
105¼	72⅛	Consol Gas	5	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
69⅜	51	Consol Gas pf	5	105	105	105	104¾
12¼	6½	Consol Laundries	.25b	5½	5¼	5¼	4¾
112½	108½	Consol Oil	8	13¼	12¾	13	12¾
8¼	2½	Consol Oil pf	..	11½	11½	11½	12¾
..	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	..	9¼	7¾	9¼	7½

1	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	..	1	⅞	1	1
82	69	Container n	6½	82	81	81	81
11⅞	4½	Cons Cig ppf ww	..	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
1⅞	⅜	Cont Baking A	..	69	68¾	69	68¾
99⅛	62¾	Cont Baking pf	4	20½	20	20	20
20½	7	Cont Can	3	77	72⅞	77	72½
44⅞	28⅞	Cont Dis Fibre	1.05e	84¾	84	84¼	83⅝
23¾	5	Cont Insurance	1.30f	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅜
35	15⅞	Cont Motors	1	42⅞	42	42	42¼
74	62	Cont Oil	7	24¼	23½	23⅝	23⅝
78⅛	60	Cont Cig pf	3	38	36½	37¾	36⅞
7⅝	4¼	Corn Products	..	72	71¼	71	..
39⅞	35⅞	Coty	2Cream of Wheat	69	67⅝	67¾	67¾
19⅜	11⅜	.35e Crosley Radio		37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝
48⅞	23½	Crown Cork & S	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
38	14	Crown Zeller vtc	..	48½	45¼	48	45
105¼	9¼	Crucible Steel	3½	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	8¾
2½	1	Crucible Steel pf	1½	47½	46¾	47	46¾
14	5	Cuba Co	..	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
8½	5½	Cuba Ry pf	..	105	105	105	..
80¾	40½	Cuban Am Sug	..	12¼	11⅞	12¼	..
47½	37	Cuban Am S pf	2½	13¾	12½	13¾	11½
24¾	15	Cudahy Packing	..	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
105¼	89½	Curtis Publishg	7	68⅜	67	67½	66½
4⅜	2	Curtis Pub pf	..	42	41½	41¾	41½
12¼	6¼	Curtiss-Wright	..	223⅛	221½	223	222⅜
47	16	Curtiss-Wright A	.25e	102	102	102	102
		Cutler Hammer		4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜

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58⅜	22¾	Deere & Co	1.40m	57	55¾	56	56
28	9	Deere & Co pf	.50f	28	28	28	28
24½	13⅞	Deisel W G Co	..	24¾	23⅝	24½	24
43⅛	23½	Del & Hudson	..	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	38½
19⅛	11	Del Lack & W	1½	17	16

Business and Industry

Steel Head Hits Reciprocal Pacts as Hull Signs 10th Treaty

Commerce and Finance

Trade Commission Wants Regulation For Gas Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A broad joint federal and state program to regulate the $2,500,000,000 natural gas and pipe line industry was recommended to Congress today by the Federal Trade Commission.

Urging considerable care so federal power should not invade the states' prerogatives, the commission set forth a plan to conserve gas, control "monopolistic" activities, and to separate the natural gas from the electric utility industry.

7-Year Investigation

The report concluded the investigation of utility holding companies started more than seven years ago under congressional order.

The first part, dealing with electric utilities, was presented to the last session, and was part of the basis for the Holding Company Regulation Act.

Concerning the gas industry, the report today said:

"Federal jurisdiction, plus the jurisdiction of the several states, should be utilized and co-ordinated to produce effective regulation and the termination of existing abuses and leave no unregulated twilight zone.

"In the nature of things, conservation of the supply of natural gas is primarily of national concern, but under the country's constitutional system, its legislative accomplishment is largely for the states, unless the federal tax power or the power to enact measures for the common defense can be invoked."

Alleged Evils Enumerated

Some statements alleging "evils" in the industry were:

"Vast acreage is being wasted and natural gas is being subjected to profligate and wanton waste."

"Many independent producers of natural gas are at the mercy of present purchasing companies with pipe line connections in their respective fields."

"Interstate movement of natural gas is unregulated except to an insignificant and incidental amount."

"The holding company has been the device or vehicle which has largely facilitated the development of monopolistic conditions."

The regulatory plan, in general, calls for Federal legislation to prevent the movement in interstate commerce of gas produced in violation of state laws, and interstate compacts approved by Congress.

Other suggestions seek to protect independent producers; insure "reasonable" extension of gas facilities to communities without them; remove gas companies from the control of electric companies to stimulate competition; and render banking control impossible.

Petroleum Industry In Best Statistical Position Since 1920

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The petroleum industry during 1935 maintained the best statistical position since 1920, according to an analysis by William J. Kemnitzer, petroleum technologist. Demand for all petroleums was the largest since 1929; exports were the largest since 1930; and domestic consumption was the largest in the history of the industry, the report states. Stocks at the end of the year were the smallest since 1926; and the average supply for one day, the smallest since 1920.

"Prices were the highest since 1930, but only slightly above those of 1934, according to the analysis. Despite this improvement, prices did not attain the levels warranted by conditions of supply and demand and the purchasing power of the dollar," the report says.

"The all-commodities price index for the year averaged 80, while the all-petroleum price index averaged only 51, or 36 per cent below the average for all commodities. For the assumed normal year 1926, when the all-petroleum price index averaged 100, the day's supply in stocks was 210. For 1935, when the petroleum price index was 51, the day's supply in stocks was 181.

"Obviously, petroleum prices were at subnormal levels during 1935. This paradox of low prices at a time of exceptionally good statistical position reflected the inevitable economic contradiction of the "proration" system, which continued during the year.

"Total demand for all oils in terms of crude petroleum during the year averaged 3,003,000 barrels daily, the largest since 1929 and 5.9 per cent above the 2,835,000 barrels daily the year before. Exports averaged 342,000 barrels daily, the largest since 1930 and 8.9 per cent above the 314,000 barrels in 1934. Domestic production averaged only 2,801,000 barrels daily, likewise the largest since 1929 and 8 per cent above the 2,593,000 barrels during 1934. Imports averaged 145,000 barrels daily, the highest since 1932, when a tariff was placed on petroleum products, and 5.1 per cent above the 138,000 barrels of last year."

Power Output Up 11.2 P. C. for Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Electric power production for the week ended Jan. 4 was 11.2 per cent greater than in the same week a year ago, according to the weekly report of the Edison Electric Institute.

Output of 1,854,874,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,847,264,000 the week before, an increase of .4 per cent, a slightly more than seasonal rise.

All major geographical sections of the country contributed to the test week's showing. Percentage increases were: New England, 9.4; Middle Atlantic, 10.7; central industrial, 12.3; west central, 12.4; southern states, 10.0; Rocky Mountain, 18.1; Pacific Coast, 11.1.

Sees Recovery Gaining

Black & Stoller

William A. Irvin
President of the United States Steel Corporation

Marked Increase In Sale of 'Baby' Bonds Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Sale of United States "baby" bonds from March 1, 1935 to the end of the year amounted to $202,500,000, with 997,000 individual securities having been transferred to investors, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. Morgenthau said that sales this month were showing a decided increase over the daily average of last year and that the all-time high mark for daily sales was reached on Monday, with receipts from postoffices of the country at $2,803,459, representing a maturity value of $3,737,946 for the one day's sale.

"In addition," Mr. Morgenthau said, "for the same day the Treasurer received $332,925 cash in direct-by-mail orders, representing $443,900 maturity value, or a total sale for the single day of Jan. 6 of $4,181,846, maturity value."

"As the United States savings bonds are sold on a discount basis and increase in ten years through accumulated interest to a total 33 1-3 per cent greater than the purchase price, this ten-months' cash sale represents a maturity value of approximately $270,000,000," Mr. Morgenthau said. "This is in excess of a $1,000,000 sale for each business day since the bonds became available."

The Treasury announced that in the first eight months in which the baby bonds were available Illinois led with cash sales of $14,687,868. New York, which ordinarily takes the bulk of government offerings, was second with $11,454,158. Other leading states were: Ohio, $10,919,456; Missouri, $9,521,700; Iowa, $8,844,525; Pennsylvania, $7,618,331; Minnesota, $7,358,203, and Kansas, $6,853,181.

American Telephone November Income Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported today a November net operating income of $1,534,124, compared with a net of $1,051,978 in November of 1934. Gross income for the same periods was $8,056,326 and $7,211,201.

Net operating income for the first 11 months of 1935 was $14,347,062, compared with $12,813,841 for the same period of 1934. Gross income for the similar months was $85,773,970 and $81,970,624.

The report covers operating activities only and excludes nonoperating income and charges.

Reciprocal Trade Pact Is Attacked By Steel Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—A plea for a cessation of regulatory legislation on business was made yesterday by William A. Irvin, head of the United States Steel Corporation, before a gathering here at the Union League Club. Mr. Irvin warned that labor's high wages depended upon the maintenance of the protective tariff.

Recovery, he said, will continue as uncertainties are removed. He asserted that what the country needed was time to digest the great mass of new legislation and regulation which is hardly yet effective.

"Legislation inimical to a satisfactory relationship" between the three partners in industry—management, stockholders and labor—"is against the interest of any one of them," said Mr. Irvin.

As an instance, he asserted United States markets were being unsettled by the recent Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

"How can we maintain our wage structure and keep our workmen's present standard of living if foreign subsidized products are permitted to compete in our markets?" he asked.

"If we are to continue paying high wage rates as compared with our foreign competitors, our workmen must have the benefit of a protective tariff," he declared.

Mr. Irvin said the curve of steel production—frequently termed a barometer of business in the United States—had been on the upgrade, especially in the last six months, but that a higher volume of production was required to permit adequate return on the capital invested.

"It seems rather paradoxical," he said, "that we should feel a sense of comfort in arriving at a scale of operations slightly in excess of 50 per cent of capacity, representing as it does little more than an opportunity for the industry as a whole to break even."

Whether any of the measures adopted in the last six years to stem the tide of depression or accelerate recovery had been of actual benefit, only time would tell, he said.

Private Enterprise May Operate Gold Reserves in Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The Constituent Assembly has passed a law which allows government gold reserves to be operated by private enterprise. The text of the measure is briefly:

1. Gold deposits which the Government has reserved and which hitherto have not been the subject of study or on which work has not yet been commenced, are of free disposal for public exploitation.

2. The law is in effect as of Jan. 1, 1936.

3. The Government will indicate the districts to be thrown open for free working in each one of the zones wherein the reserve is removed.

In this way Peru is re-emphasizing its stimulation of the mining boom which has now been in process for some time. There was only one discordant note in the debate that preceded approbation of the gold law. Attention was called to the "exaggerated tolerance of the State" in conceding mineral rights to the Yurimaguas railway construction concession company.

One speaker alleged that the Yurimaguas company had "forgotten all its projects" and advocated that Congress, in the interests of the nation, should "refuse its support to this work in the form in which it is planned, for in so doing that company will acquire the position of a state within a state."

Fifteen Railroads, Mostly in West, Go Into Bankruptcy During Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Fifteen railroads, including seven major systems went into bankruptcy during 1935. The mileage of these companies totals about 73,000, which is the greatest total on record.

All the big companies to go bankrupt were in the West with one exception, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which collapsed as a result of conditions traceable to policies of management some 25 years ago.

A factor in pulling down the western lines was the unfavorable agricultural conditions. Such lines affected were:

Chicago & North Western, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, Chicago Great Western, Denver & Rio Grande Western, Western Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt).

The course of railroad bankruptcy in 1935 may be traced in the following table.

	Date	Mileage	Total Assets
Chi Gt West	Feb. 28	1,518	$145,657,124
Chi&No West	June 28	10,020	676,206,019
ChMilStP&P	June 29	11,172	743,632,700
Western Pac	Aug. 2	1,217	166,078,349
NY NH & H	Oct. 23	2,070	593,308,207
Den & R G W	Nov. 1	2,560	235,526,289
Den&SltLkW	Nov. 19	237	21,380,991
St L So W	Dec. 12	1,786	140,645,544
Total		30,580	$2,722,335,223

At the end of 1934 about 80 railroads, operating 42,000 miles of line were in receivership or bankruptcy. About 31,000 miles of line were put in the custody of the courts in 1935.

The Missouri Pacific and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, with a combined mileage of 11,422 miles, retained the distinction of being the largest units under one control to remain in bankruptcy.

Freight Loadings Up 75,305 Cars in Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports revenue freight loadings for the week ended Jan. 4, were 541,984 cars, an increase of 75,305 over the preceding week, an increase of 44,710 over 1935 and an increase of 41,171 over 1934.

Miscellaneous freight, 199,957: Increase 28,803; increase 17,993; increase 29,116.

Less than car-lot merchandise 124,074: increase 4560; decrase 2416; decrease 10,314.

Coal 146,374; increase 28,800; increase 18,897; increase 15,038.

Grain and grain products 25,073; increase 5329; increase 3057; increase 1735. Western districts 15,399, an increase of 1623 over 1935.

Livestock 11,014; increase 1198; decrease 2815; decrease 4603. Western districts 8109, decrease 2345 below 1935.

Forest products 21,253; increase 4187; increase 5087; increase 6388.

Ore 4735; increase 1484; increase 2286; increase 1922.

Coke 9504; increase 944; increase 2621; increase 1889.

Real Estate Bonds Rise 108 P. C. in Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Real estate bond prices have advanced 108 per cent in the three-year period ended Dec. 31, 1935, according to statistics compiled by Arnott, Baker & Co., Inc., of New York, on the market action of 200 typical eastern issues.

This gain lifted the average market price per $1000 face value from $187 on Dec. 30, 1932, to $389 on Dec. 31, 1935. The average advance for 1935 was 33.7 per cent, the average market value rising from $291 on Dec. 31, 1934.

Real estate bonds advanced 2.6 per cent in December, 1935, compared with a rise of 2.7 per cent for November.

The World's Business

Silver Agreement With Mexico—Buying Policy Enters a New Stage—Pact With China?

By H. B. E.

WHAT was negotiated between Secretary Morgenthau and Mexico in the recent conversation in Washington is wrapped in the customary secrecy which has enshrouded the entire conduct of the silver policy.

It will be recalled that this is the second time that Mexico has talked silver with Mr. Morgenthau. Last spring the Finance Minister hurried to Washington by airplane. He was then in a state of great concern. The world price of silver, stimulated by American buying, had shot up above the "melting point" in the Mexican silver peso. That is to say, the peso had suddenly become more valuable as bullion than as a coin, and Mexican holders were selling their currency across the border for its enhanced metal value. The "melting point" had been reached when silver went above 72 cents an ounce. It not only crossed that line, but reached a high of 81 cents, on April 26. While the Mexican Finance Minister was in Washington, the authorities at home were engaged in taking remedial measures. Coin exports were embargoed; the coinage was called in; and new coins were put out with a lesser silver content. What Mr. Morgenthau promised on that occasion was not revealed.

The facts, however, made up for the silence. Mr. Morgenthau has always been restive under the necessity of buying in the London, or world, market. For speculators as well as miners have profited enormously from the fancy price that the United States has been willing to pay for silver. So of late Mr. Morgenthau has been buying direct from Mexico, the world's greatest producer, as well as that other South American producer, Peru. He is thus sure of buying only mined silver.

The recent talks were induced by the headlong fall of silver! When Mexican officials were last in Washington, it was 81 cents; now it is 46 cents. The price that Uncle Sam will pay is of course a prime Mexican concern. In all probability Mexico, in routing its mined silver direct to Washington, has obtained a good bargain for future sales. Perhaps, moreover, it has laid the foundation afresh for a swap between Mexican surplus silver and American surplus gold. Such exchanges have already been made. It is quite possible that we shall soon see more such transactions. What benefits these will afford Mexico cannot be shown in the absence of any knowledge of the terms. Though Mexican mining has been helped considerably by the price to which the American buying policy has carried silver, the advantage has, nevertheless, been at the expense of turmoil in the nation's currency, and the newspaper Excelsior, for instance, says that "the policy is causing Mexico more damage than the seven Biblical plagues." Now the advantage of a high price for silver has been rubbed out. In such circumstances, the terms of any United States-Mexican exchange of gold for silver are probably as beneficial to Mexico as the straight dollar purchases that Mr. Morgenthau has promised.

Silver-standard China has been in a worse plight than Mexico. China is not a producer of silver. The havoc in its currency system created by American buying has thus not been offset by any subsidies to its miners. A year ago it decided to divorce its currency from the world price of silver because the rise of silver was at the same time subjecting its currency to a helpless levitation. China, in other words, went off the silver standard. But it allowed silver currency still to circulate internally. The result was that the higher outside price of the metal encouraged Chinese smugglers to smuggle as it encouraged Mexican miners to mine. Smuggling increased in spite of the risk of decapitation by order of the Chinese courts. The result was that on Nov. 3 China, like Mexico before it, decided to call in all its circulating silver, or as much of it as could be called in. But, unlike Mexico, it re-issued paper instead of coins with a lesser silver content.

The silver thus collected is of no monetary use to China any longer. Thus the prospect of an avalanche of this "saved" silver appearing on the world market in London must have disturbed the Treasury mightily. Conversations with China are understood to have taken place. They were not attended with the same publicity as the United States-Mexico conversations. They were, however, far more important. Dame Rumor tells me that Mr. Morgenthau promised to buy direct, and pay for immediately, 50,000,000 ounces of silver on condition that China stayed out of the London market. From China's point of view, this put the country in funds for managing its currency, now completely divorced from silver. The only condition imposed on its part was that the shipments should be made gradually and inconspicuously. For the sight of so much metal leaving China's shores to a people immemorially attached to silver would have been highly embarrassing to the Nanking Government.

Silver from the Far East, however, still continued to pour into the London market. There was only one buyer, Mr. Morgenthau. Mr. Morgenthau, you will remember, has always objected to buying nonmined or speculative silver. If he had continued to buy, he would have been buying smuggled silver. He could not accuse Nanking of bad faith. For most of the metal was coming from North China, which is more under Tokyo's thumb than Nanking's. Several times we have mentioned what is happening in North China in spite of China's protests. The smuggling is being done with the acquiescence of at least the local Japanese. The situation reminds me of one that I encountered in 1920. In Shantung Province the favorite coinage then was copper. The world price of this metal, borne up by war demands, had risen to a level at which the Shantung copper coin was more valuable as metal than as coin. Japanese traders began to buy up the coins, ship them to Japan, "sweat" them of some of the copper, and ship back the coins with a lesser copper content. Thus these private Japanese, then practically in control of Shantung, effected a devaluation for China, leaving the profits, however, in Japan! Slick business!

To return to Mr. Morgenthau's anxious glances at the London market as it swelled with smuggled silver from North China. He must have found Nanking just as anxious as he was that the United States should not buy it; that is, not support the price. On Dec. 7 he caused a sensation by refusing to buy. The price began to fall. Still Mr. Morgenthau, encouraged by the lack of any clamor from the American silver interests, refused to do anything to support it. It looked as if the United States, with the acquiescence of China, was engaged in letting down the world price in London to a level at which smuggling from North China would no longer be profitable.

The price at which smuggling would be unprofitable is easily gauged. With the Chinese containing three-quarters of an ounce of silver, and Chinese exchange at 50 cents, United States, the price would have to be let down to 45 cents in order to choke off smuggling—assuming 5 per cent for shipping costs between the Orient and London and 5 per cent as the lowest margin that would make smuggling attractive. This is around the level that has now been reached. Within a month the price has fallen from 65 cents to 46 cents.

China, however, is interested in obtaining higher prices on its sales as well as lower prices for Japanese-encouraged smugglers. The price on its direct transactions with Washington is a secret. It is not unlikely, however, that Mr. Morgenthau has been as generous with China as with Mexico. China is even more entitled to such generosity than Mexico. American silver buying has certainly helped the Government as well as the smuggler in wringing higher prices for legitimate sales in connection with China, international payments. But it has played ducks and drakes with China's currency.

$48,000,000 Refund Issue by Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 10—Canada's first refunding operation for 1936 has been announced by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance. It consists of a $48,000,000 long-term bond issue in the United States, and notice of the loan has already been registered with the American Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with regulations.

Proceeds of the issue, which will be a 25-year maturity, will go to meet obligations expiring in United States Jan. 30 and Feb. 1. The bonds will bear interest at 3¼ per cent and will mature Jan. 15, 1961. It will be the third long-term financing operation carried out in the United States in six months.

Last August a $76,000,000 issue was sold in the New York market and a $40,000,000 issue was disposed of a few weeks ago, all proceeds going to meet maturing obligations.

The loan will be underwritten by a group headed by the First Boston Corporation of New York.

Pittsburgh Glass Spends $8,500,000 on Betterment

NEWARK, Jan. 10 — The expenditures of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for plant expansion and improvements in 1935 amounted to $8,500,000, according to an announcement of H. S. Wherrett, president, here recently.

Tasmania Making Rapid Trade Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmania reached the bottom of depression in 1932-33, according to the budget statement of the Tasmanian treasurer, E. Dwyer Gray, to Parliament.

The advance since then, he said, had been progressive in many directions, and Tasmania's recovery had been more marked than the advance of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Among the indicators which had exhibited a rise were company profits, building permits, railway loadings, electricity consumption, savings banks deposits, bank clearings, and interstate imports and exports.

Compared with last year exports of woolen and worsted manufactures increased by £150,000; fresh fruits by £136,000; potatoes by £120,000; timber by £112,000, and butter by £90,000.

Iron Ore Output in 1935 Put at 30,484,000 Tons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines today estimated iron mining in 1935, exclusive of ore containing 5 per cent or more of manganese, at 30,484,000 gross tons.

This represented an increase of 24 per cent over 1934. Ore shipped from mines was estimated at 33,408,000 gross tons, valued at $82,864,000—an increase of 29 per lent in volume and 25 per cent in value over 1934.

Trade Pact Signed By United States With Switzerland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Wide tariff reductions, principally on watch movements, cheese and dyes, were granted to Switzerland by the United States yesterday in exchange for liberalized Swiss quota restrictions and other benefits for a long list of American agricultural and industrial products.

The mutual concessions are contained in a reciprocal trade agreement signed today by the two countries, effective Feb. 15. The new pact is the tenth reciprocal agreement to be consummated.

Affects 59 Items

The United States allowed duty cuts ranging up to 50 per cent on 59 items, while Switzerland conceded increased import quotas for 19 American products, including wheat, lard, fresh and dried fruits, rice, lumber, automobiles and petroleum products, a few outright reductions in tariffs, and a guarantee not to increase others.

The State Department estimated that the Swiss quota concessions would permit a doubling of American exports to that country of the products affected, which now account for approximately 40 per cent of the total shipments to Switzerland.

On jeweled watch movements, the base rates were reduced from a range of $1.25 to $2.50 each, depending on the width of the movement and the number of jewels, to between 90 cents and $1.80 each. The additional duty on each jewel in excess of seven was reduced from 15 to 9 cents. The average degree of reduction was 34 per cent.

Duty Still 53 P. C.

At the reduced rates, the duty still amounts on the average to 53 per cent ad valorem, and in the case of ladies' large-sized watch movements it reached 64 per cent.

In the field of non-jeweled watch movements, a reduction of 44 per cent in the American tariff rate was made on other classes.

What was described as an important adjunct to the agreement was an undertaking by the Swiss Government to co-operate with American authorities to prevent smuggling of Swiss watch movements into this country. A rigorous export control system will be set up May 1.

A recent estimate by the American Jeweled Watch Manufacturers Association to the House Ways and Means Committee placed at nearly 1,000,000 the number of Swiss watch movements smuggled in one year.

The treaty was signed by Secretary Hull and Marc Peter, Swiss Minister, and proclaimed by President Roosevelt a few hours later.

Shoe Production In 1935 Seen As Greater Than 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The production of shoes in 1935 is expected to be greater than the 361,000,000 pairs manufactured in the United States during the year 1929, according to Poor's Publishing Company.

In the early months of 1935, says the report, shoe output was considerably behind 1934, but this situation was reversed during the summer when it became evident that retail shoe sales were increasing and that manufacturers were feeling the pinch of a sustained rise in the prices of raw materials.

"Retail prices were recently raised 10 per cent to 15 per cent by leading retailers in some localities," continues the report. "For the month of October—a month when shoe production normally declines—the output of 35,000,000 pairs represented a gain of 6,500,000 pairs over October, 1934, or within striking distance of the high levels of the late summer. Jobbers and retailers, who followed a hand-to-mouth purchasing policy during the depression years, are now stocking up in anticipation of increases in manufacturers' prices.

"The hide supply situation in this country is now satisfactory. Tanners report an active demand for leather and are reporting an exceptionally bright outlook for the first quarter of 1936.

Condition of Banks Called As of Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The comptroller is required by law to issue a call for condition of all national banks at least three times each year. Today's was the fourth affecting the calendar year 1935.

It was expected, as Treasury practice has been, to time one call as of the end of the year so accurate comparisons with previous periods may be made.

Simultaneously, the Federal Reserve System called for statements of condition of state banks belonging to the system and the Deposit Insurance Corporation for its state members. This call also was as of the close of business Dec. 31.

Robert Page Resigns From SEC Position

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Robert G. Page, head of the New York regional office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has resigned, effective Feb. 1, it was announced today.

After heading the most important regional office of the commission for more than a year, Mr. Page said he is returning to the private practice of law, becoming a member of the New York law firm of Debevoise, Stevenson & Plimpton.

He said his resignation for the SEC was motivated by a desire to return to private legal practice. Mr. Page is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and was for a time secretary to Associate Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court.

Stock Values in 1935 Up $13,011,698,941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 10

THERE were 1185 stock issues aggregating 1,317,847,662 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $46,945,581,555, as of Jan. 1, 1936.

This is an increase of $1,994,991,204 over $44,950,590,351 for 1,308,858,205 shares on Dec. 1, 1935, and compares with $33,933,882,614 for 1,305,420,004 shares on Jan. 1, 1935.

Average market value of shares on Jan. 1 was $35.62, compared to $34.34 on Dec. 1 and $25.99 on Jan. 1 a year ago.

Total borrowings against collateral by stock exchange members Jan. 1 were 2 per cent of market value of listed shares, compared to 1.88 per cent on Dec. 1, an increase of 0.12 per cent.

Construction Awards In Canada Exceed 1935 by 27.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 10—For the full year 1935 construction contracts awarded in Canada totalled $160,305,000, an increase of 27.4 per cent over the 1934 total of $125,811,500, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., Toronto.

Contracts for 1935 were 64.7 per cent higher than for the year 1933. Although special projects sponsored by the Federal Government are responsible for much of the increase over 1934, substantial gain in building financed by private enterprise was also evident. Ontario had the largest total for the year with $70,872,800, or 44.2 per cent of the whole, while Quebec was second with $44,471,900 or 27.7 per cent.

Contracts awarded for the month of December were valued at $4,364,900 which was a decrease of 28 per cent from the $6,062,200 total for December, 1934, and a decrease of 48 per cent from the November total.

Reserve Balances Rise $158,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported last night that member bank reserve balances shot up abruptly $158,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 8. This brought the total to $5,745,000,000, an amount approximately $3,000,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

A return of $99,000,000 of money in circulation, and the retransfer of $58,000,000 of Treasury deposits and cash with Federal Reserve banks, accounted for the upswing.

The inflow of gold resumed more normal proportions during the week, which saw net imports of $21,000,000 to bring total stocks up to $10,144,000,000. That was $1,886,000,000 in excess of the amount held at this time last year.

The condition statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 8 was $2,480,000,000, a decrease of $8,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $16,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Bank Clearings Best Since July 3, 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Bank clearings for the first week in 1936 made the best showing since December 17, 1931, with the exception of the week ended July 3, 1935, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

The total of bank clearings for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday, January 8, was $6,720,840,000, compared with $5,376,940,000 a year ago, an increase of 25.0 per cent. For the week preceding the gain was only 6.0 per cent in the same comparison.

New York City clearings totalled $4,427,977,000, a rise of 23.8 per cent over the corresponding period in 1935, while the aggregate for cities outside of New York was $2,292,863,000, or 27.4 per cent higher.

Total clearings this week were above the amount reported for the five-day week preceding by $1,729,039,000. For the two corresponding weeks a year ago, the gain amounted to $667,719,000.

Netherlands Finds Situation Better, Confidence Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The new year finds the Netherlands with a slightly improved general economic situation compared with a year ago. The future is faced with greater confidence. The general feeling is that Premier Dr. Hendrik Colijn's firm and conservative policy will after all pull the country through. Therefore the political situation at home is quiet.

The Netherlands Government unanimously clings to the conviction that there is no remedy for economic ills in devaluation of the currency. Dr. Colijn also has objections to a forced conversion or to a forced loan. From sheer necessity several forms of taxation have been increased. On Jan. 1, a 5 per cent reduction in the salaries and wages of state servants came into effect. The carrying out of public works is to be energetically continued to help unemployment which at 400,000 is 10 per cent higher than a year ago. The $40,000,000 of the Crisis Fund have been spent. But new amounts will be voted. The relief grants now prevailing will be maintained.

Savings Deposits Gain

Confidence is seen increasing. Since 1932 savings deposits have shown a gradual increase. Since the same year industrial activity, according to index numbers, increased five points as compared with an increase of four points in Belgium. In 15 years (after 1920) the Netherlands has spent over $400,000,000 on State loans for the building of dwellings, and $1,000,000,000 on public works.

The general restoration of confidence is quite clearly reflected in the gold reserves of the Netherlands Bank. Since the low point of Sept. 30, 1935, there has been a steady flow of gold back to the vaults of the Netherlands' Central Bank. In less than three months 100,000,000 florins ($66,000,000) in gold returned. Toward the middle of December the gold stock had accrued to 630,000,000 florins ($420,000,000) giving the florin a metal coverage (gold and silver) of 77.3 per cent. Consequently the money market has eased off quite a bit. Since October the bank rate has been lowered from 6 per cent to 3½ per cent.

Foreign Trade Holds

The Netherlands' traditional role in the business of the world has to a large extent been that of international commodity trader, investor and provider of capital. Therefore the Netherlands is extremely sensitive to developments abroad. Recent improved economic conditions in the United States and elsewhere have helped. Moreover the rising world commodity prices have been helping Netherlands India, particularly producers of fibres, coconut-oil, tobacco and sugar, with rubber lagging behind.

Meanwhile Netherlands foreign trade has fairly well kept its own. Imports in 1934 had a value of 1,038,000,000 florins ($692,000,000) and in 1935 approximately 960,000,000 florins. Exports in 1934 amounted to 712,000,000 florins and in 1935 to about 680,000,000 florins.

Shipping Improves

Shipping also showed some improvement. Freights are higher, while costs have remained unchanged, and there is considerable demand for cargo space. Partly this demand has resulted from the war in Ethiopia, which led to increased international goods movement. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Netherlands Indian national steamship company, reported recently that not a single ship was lying idle owing to the revival in shipping east of Suez.

The stock market, after a lull in the early autumn, gained new strength and confidence. This raised the level of stock prices at the end of 1935 considerable over that of a year ago. The total index number of stock prices, according to a compilation of the daily "Telegraaf," at the end of 1935 was about 150, as compared with 119.39 on Jan. 2, 1935.

Montgomery Ward Sales Largest in Its History

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reports sales of $287,593,356 for the 11 months ended Dec. 31, the highest for any like period in the company's history. The 11 months' total was an increase of 17 per cent over the like 1934 period.

December sales also were the best in history, totaling $39,474,902, an increase of 13 per cent compared with December, 1934.

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Lansing Told Wilson Ruin Lay in Halt of Allied Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, into the record, dated July 25. And Sept. 2, showing an apparent reversal of policy toward the proposed foreign loans. A few months before Governor Strong advised a British bank that he could not be interested in such negotiations.

President Wilson was informed that a final collapse of major dimensions would occur if the Allies ceased their war orders.

Lansing Warns Wilson

Robert Lansing on Sept. 6, 1915, in a letter to President Wilson put this matter in striking form.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota pointed out that "this very significant letter" appeared to have been neglected in publishing Mr. Lansing's memoirs.

Mr. Lansing said that between Dec. 1, 1914 and June 20, 1913, "our exports have exceeded our imports by nearly $1,000,000,000." For the year 1911 the excess will be $2,500,000,000, he said.

"Financial demoralization" would follow, Mr. Lansing told President Wilson, if credits were not available.

Saw Crash Ahead

"If the European countries cannot find means to pay for the excess of goods sold to them over those purchased from them," Lansing said, "they will have to stop buying and our present export trade will shrink proportionately. The result would be restriction of outputs, industrial depression, idle capital and idle labor, numerous failures, financial demoralization, and general unrest and suffering among the laboring classes.

"I believe that Secretary McAdoo is convinced, and I agree with him, that there is only one means of avoiding this situation, which would so seriously affect economic conditions in this country, and that is the flotation of large bond issues by the belligerent governments. Our financial institutions have the money to loan and wish to do so.

On the Other Hand, Prosperity

"On account of the great balance of trade in our favor, the proceeds of these loans would be expended here. The result would be a maintenance of the credit of the borrowing nations based on their gold reserve, a continuance of our commerce at its present volume and industrial activity, with the consequent employment of capital and labor, and national prosperity.

Committee Charges Pressure

The raw material for years of controversy over the part which bankers played in drawing the United States into the World War was laid before the committee yesterday in confidential dispatches from the Government, and the files of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Members of the committee charged, in effect, that the Morgan Company created financial conditions such as to enable them to put pressure on William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury to permit the flotation of British loans in the United States, contrary to the earlier Bryan policy of the Wilson Administration.

Morgans Deny Influence

The Morgan partners hotly deny any such pressure, and declare they kept themselves free from political concerns while serving as the purchasing agents of Great Britain and France, during which time they bought $3,000,000,000 worth of goods, at a commission to themselves of $30,000,000.

The story as presented was of a declining exchange rate of sterling in 1915, as Great Britain incurred millions of dollars of debt in the United States with its war purchases. Incidentally, such purchases would be barred in future, under the terms of the current neutrality resolution.

Drop Sterling Support

The Morgans precipitated the decline by withdrawing their support of the sterling market, resulting in a sharp drop in exchange. In two weeks, sterling dropped from $4.71 to $4.56. H. P. Davidson, Morgan partner, then consulted with Mr. McAdoo, and urged action.

The exchange rate reached a point such as to endanger American debts, and Mr. McAdoo and Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department felt the whole United States foreign trade structure was in grave danger. It was at this point that Mr. McAdoo wrote a blunt letter to the President, received Aug. 21, urging that America should do everything it could "to assist our customers to buy."

Calls Two Pro-German

The McAdoo letter seems destined for a niche in history. He charged two members of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul M. Warburg, and Adolph C. Miller with being "pro-German."

A new loan policy followed, announced in a note signed "W. W." and addressed to the Secretary of State. The first big Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan was offered to the public by Morgan Oct. 14.

At one point, laughter echoed in the committee room when a Morgan cable of June 26, 1915 was read into the record, criticizing "idiocy" of newspapermen in suggesting that Allied powers could not meet their obligations. The message read in part:

Morgan Apologizes

"Whether caused by German propaganda or simply by usual idiocy of newspapermen, has been considerable discussion in last few weeks in newspapers of how impossible it is for belligerent countries in Europe to pay for the amounts they are taking from United States."

Mr. Morgan laughed as the message was read, and remarked:

"I did not know the newspapermen then so well as I know them now," he said, turning to the press tables, "and I apologize for what I said in that cable."

Both Mr. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont, heatedly denied they had brought "leverage" on the State Department. Their attitude was expressed in Mr. Lamont's statement:

Hoped to Shorten War

"We understand purchasing for the Allies was to shorten the war materially. The British were unprepared and Germany was the aggressor nation and was prepared. We believe our activities in purchasing did shorten the war.

"We felt it would not be right to bring pressure on Great Britain by withdrawing supplies. We were not for Germany. We were for the Allies."

In addition to the McAdoo letter of Aug. 21, the committee read a whole series of other documents into the record, all for the first time published, showing the pressure of bankers and others to have the Bryan ban on loans removed.

President Is Won Over

Bryan had imposed this ban as Secretary of State, but had been succeeded by Robert Lansing, who favored such loans, as did Mr. McAdoo.

President Wilson agreed ultimately and, on Aug. 25, conveyed the opinion that the Government's policy should be changed, but that it should not be "put in writing." He added:

"My opinion in this matter, compendiously stated, is that we should say that parties would take no action either for or against such a transaction, but that this should be orally conveyed, so far as we are concerned and not put in writing."

In his letter to the President, dated Aug. 21, 1915, before the United States had entered the war, and when it was maintaining a neutrality policy, Mr. McAdoo disclosed the barriers that were preventing the Allies from obtaining needed credits.

In one direction the neutrality policy as stated by Secretary of State William J. Bryan discouraged war loans.

"It is imperative," Mr. McAdoo wrote, "for England to establish a large credit in this country. She will need at least $500,000,000. She can't get this in any way, at the moment, that seems feasible, except by sale of short-time government notes.

Hits Bryan Snag

"Here she encounters the obstacles presented by Mr. Bryan's letter of Jan. 20, 1915, to Senator Stone, in which it is stated that 'war loans in this country were disapproved because inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality,' etc., and 'this Government has not been advised that any general loans have been made by foreign governments in this country since the President expressed his wish that loans of this character should not be made.'"

Mr. McAdoo told the President that his stand was the "hardest hurdle," since bankers did not care to risk running counter to the Government's policy. Yet France and Russia also needed credits desperately.

Pro-Germans Blocked

Other hurdles cited by Mr. McAdoo were the "pro-German" activities of two members of the Federal Reserve Board, A. C. Miller and Paul M. Warburg. They had skillfully, in Mr. McAdoo's absence, obtained the insertion of two clauses in regulations of bankers' acceptances, whereby acceptances based on munitions exports were in effect rendered ineligible for rediscount in Federal Reserve banks.

Mr. McAdoo favored recission of these clauses, and an active policy in support of the Allies, whose large war purchases were booming American industrial production. Without credits, he held, they would have to drain their gold supplies. And for their purchases to stop, would be "disastrous."

President Offers Plan for Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole area a desert in which nobody can live.

Cotton is similarly effected. If we increase growing, should the average farmer in the Southeast go up on the hilltops ,which ought to be in pasture and woods, then we simply increase the amount of soil that runs to the ocean.

At this point Mr. Roosevelt made his only quoted remark:

"We must avoid any national agricultural policy which would result in shipping our soil fertility to foreign nations."

President Must Look Ahead

There are so many examples of that, he continued. It is very attractive to say that farmers should raise any quantity of crop they like, with an export market produced by Congress' policy. Lots of people are for it. But not the thinking farmer.

It is perfectly natural and human that the railroads, the steamship companies should wish increased production, that the warehouse people should prefer it, that the commission merchants should prefer bigger crops on which there would be bigger commissions, and that the commodity exchanges should be under the pocketbook influence.

But the President has to think about the future of the country, and absolutely unlimited agricultural production will result in the loss of American soil fertility in a generation.

Hopes for Quick Action

Undoubtedly, he said, we can get some kind of legislation at this session of Congress to retain and regain soil fertility and keep farm prices up to a decent level. An act of Congress would do it, the President interposed, on being asked if that alone were sufficient, instead of a constitutional amendment.

Asked again whether the export debenture plan, limited to very rigidly fixed export surpluses, would not work, Mr. Roosevelt answered that if he were dictator he might be able to work the plan.

The President agreed that no national policy was possible without crop control, unless export subisidies are tried.

First Outlined in October

The Administration's program was roughly outlined in a statement on farm policy, which the President gave to his first press conference after returning from his autumn cruise on Oct. 25. It contains all the seeds of the program now evolving, and after outlining the intention to pass from an emergency to a permanent program, said the broad aims were : (1) To maintain present price and production gains, and (2) to give the farmers increasing incentives for conservation and efficient use of the nation's soil resources.

The first point, apparently, is in part being attended to be price maintenance on a speculative basis in the commodity markets; the second point now becomes the major battle. On this score, the Oct. 25 statement had these significant paragraphs:

Encourages Good Farming

"The long-time and more permanent adjustment program will provide positive incentives for soil conservation. The benefit payments can be made on a basis that will encourage individual farmers to adopt sound farm management, crop rotation, and soil conservation methods. The crop insurance feature afforded by benefit payments will help farmers to maintain these beneficial systems of farming without interruption in poor crop years.

"Long-time adjustments can be adapted to natural soil advantages of regions and localities. Already the adjustment administration has under way local studies to help in working out farm programs on a county basis, so as to fit the best permanent use of the varying soil resources of the country, up to that county's share of available domestic and foreign markets."

Farm Leaders Take Hand

About 100 farm leaders were gathered in Secretary Wallace's office to discuss this new farm proposal. The Secretary told them he believed that there is opportunity to draft another bill "just as decisively in the farm interest as the AAA and which will make an even stronger appeal to the consumers of the nation as being sound and fair."

Without any crop control and favorable weather this year, the Secretary warned of large crop surpluses leading to disorganization of agriculture. He saw possibilities of a 16,000,000-bale cotton crop and a surplus of 50,000,000 bushels of corn, unless a new control program is formulated.

Urges Plain Speaking

Mr. Wallace called upon the farm leaders and others interested in the "general welfare" of the country to "speak plainly" about "obstructionists" who "hope and believe the recent decision means the end of all effective governmental interest in the farm problem."

After insisting that the Government does not intend to forsake the farmer and pointing to benefits to the nation of the AAA and the need of unanimity among farmers behind another program, the Secretary declared that in the country generally there is too little understanding of the relationship of agricultural welfare to the general welfare.

Opposes Scarcity Policy

He said he considered it "truly astounding" that 41 per cent of the opinion registered in the recent poll of the Institute of Public Opinion was in favor of the Agricultural Adjustment Act whereas only 23 per cent of the entire population lives on farms and probably not over 10 per cent of those voting were AAA signers.

Because of the widespread protest against the AAA reduction programs by consumers who felt the pinch of higher prices, considerable importance was attached to Mr. Wallace's request that no agricultural program be sponsored which means scarcity to the consumer.

"We all recognize that a farm prosperity gained by a policy of domestic food scarcity, could not and should not be lasting," he said.

Would Protect Consumer

"To stop shipping our soil fertility at bargain prices to foreign countries is one thing; to reduce production for domestic consumption is quite another.

"I hope, therefore, that all programs proposed by this conference recognize both the welfare of the consumer and the long-time conservation of our soil. We want our consumers abundantly taken care of but we do not want to plow an unduly high percentage of soil which washes and blows away and give the product of that soil away for practically nothing merely to satisfy certain special interests which profit by volume."

Problem Still Alive

"The problem of 50,000,000 surplus acres, gentlemen, is still with us. Neither the drought of 1934 nor the AAA programs of '34 and '35 have caused them to disappear. They are still there. They are as much the concern of business as of agriculture. They are a national problem. We believe that a plan can be devised which will use these 50,000,000 acres in such a way as to serve the long-time welfare of the farmer, the consumer, and the voiceless land.

Meanwhile the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation at a special meeting here called on Congress to enact laws asking Congress to appropriate funds to pay remaining AAA benefits and to require processors to pay unpaid taxes into the Treasury despite the Supreme Court ruling. The board contended that these were included in prices charged the consumer for finished products and therefore do not belong to the manufacturers."

Part of Texas Still 'Dry'

Although Texas has repealed its dry amendment, several counties find they still are dry under the unrepealed "local option" law, in effect since 1898.

British Labor Wants Arms Parley Public

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 10

TODAY'S hearing before the Royal Commission on the Manufacture of Arms was public, but it was learned in informed circles that testimony today and tomorrow was likely to be private.

This aroused the ire of the opposition Labor Party, who have contended the Government's prosecution has been entirely too mild.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, appearing for the League of Nations Union, had asserted the Vickers company had connections with other organizations in Japan, the Netherlands, Australia, Spain and other nations.

Lord Cecil quoted an alleged statement by the Vickers chairman in 1932 that reduction of armaments, under the influence of public opinion, had affected adversely the company's trading results.

Scorn for Limit On Arms Charged To British Firm

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A charge that Commander Sir Charles Craven, high official of the Vickers munitions interests, took an attitude that "the more munitions in the world, the merrier for the world" was made yesterday at the British munitions investigation.

Sir Philip Gibbs, novelist and member of the Royal Commission on Private Manufacture of Arms, made the accusation, adding that he believed Sir Charles regarded with contempt all efforts to restrict world armaments.

Arms Sales Minimized

Sir Charles, in reply, minimized the danger of armament sales, and declared, "I do not agree that armament firms create war."

The Commission adjourned until Jan. 22 after questioning Sir Charles, the managing director of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., and director of Vickers, Ltd., for the second successive day.

On both days the correspondence between Sir Charles and the Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn., came under the investigators' fire.

The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., will be heard first at resumption of the sessions.

Testimony on Submarines

Discussing possible bribery in the arms trade, Sir Charles declared he did not believe that "any goes on which would create alarm," but he added that "roughly speaking, the farther you get away from here, the looser business morals are."

The Vickers organization, said the official, had had an agreement with the Holland Boat Company and its successor, the Electric Boat Company, since 1900. The British Admiralty, he said, was "fully aware" of the agreement, and "in no case was any secret information divulged by Vickers or the American company."

American submarines, said Sir Charles, were "undoubtedly the best in the world" in 1914, "when the British Government bought a number of these submarines which were built in America."

Reich and Soviet May Join Navy Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

British representatives and anxious to include them and there is apparently no serious objection either from France or Italy.

Tokyo Opinion Rejects All Naval Concessions Even If Parley Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 10—Japan, according to statements here today, will make no concessions to avert disruption of the London Naval Conference.

Japan believes its plan of parity for the three leading naval powers at a low level of naval armaments represents the only genuine program of naval disarmament.

Navy circles here profess indifference as to the possibility of continuation of the talks of other powers without Japan, considering any agreement without Japan valueless.

These are the outstanding features of the situation in Tokyo as the London conference apparently approaches a crisis.

Disavows Any Blame

A Foreign Office spokesman today, while asserting that Japan would make the utmost efforts to save the conference, gave no intimation of any modification of the standpoint of the Japanese delegation.

Implying that other powers would be responsible for any failure of the conference, he declared: "Japan alone is for real disarmament. The other powers want superior navies to have a chance of attacking."

American Plan "Inequitable"

Discussing the suggestion that the American proposal of a 20 per cent cut represented a disarmament effort he commented: "This would preserve the existing inequity of navies. If America is interested solely in defense why does it want a navy superior to Japan's?"

Navy circles express the conviction that the British proposal of each power announcing its building program would not avert armament competition unless it was accompanied by a common upper limit.

Adjournment Favored

The Japan Times today reflects the general sentiment editorially by observing:

"It is probable that continuation of the London conference will only forth more international wrangling and ill feeling, and the sooner it is peaceably adjourned the better for all."

Moratorium on Taxes

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 10 (AP)—Gov. Walter Welford yesterday used the proclamation, favorite instrument of William Langer, former Governor, to alleviate an emergency he said resulted from invalidation of the AAA. Citing failure of AAA checks to reach farmers, the Governor proclaimed a moratorium until Sept. 1 on penalties and interest on delinquent taxes.

Ship Owners Declare Strike Over Broken Union Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An undeclared strike has tied up virtually all the steam schooners of the Pacific Coast.

A walkout of unlicensed personnel had tied up the passenger liner Pennsylvania at her San Francisco pier, and other liners from New York are threatened with similar difficulties upon arrival here.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has appealed to maritime workers on the coast to live up to their agreements. Shipping companies profess to be unable to deal with the unions. Conservative labor leaders continue to predict deepening trouble until radical unions are dissolved or employers force a showdown.

Rank-and-file leaders of maritime men, disagreeing among themselves, continue to push their struggle for advantage of seaside toilers and boatmen.

At the root of the difficulty appears to lie a single labor expedient, "job action." It has superseded "hot cargo" as the crux of labor unrest along the water fronts of the Pacific coast. It is applied in various ways by various labor groups, for various reasons and as a tool to achieve diverse objectives.

"Job action," in its simplest form, is direct action taken by the men on a single job, in an effort to gain some advantage of working conditions.

Same Old Warfare

The conservative labor leader views it as the same old warfare indulged in by I. W. W.'s of the past, now branded in popular thought as an evidence of communism.

The shipping companies view it as an evidence that maritime unions have fallen into the hands of leaders who have no respect for contracts, agreements and obligations, and are willing to stoop to any measure which promises immediate advantage.

Rank-and-file leaders view it as a reasonable expedient, but do not agree concerning its application.

Harry Bridges, president of San Francisco local 38-79, International Longshoremen's Association, said that it was a natural weapon of labor to iron out petty differences not covered by specific agreements between employers and labor.

He waved aside the charge his union is violating agreements with the assertion that employers violate their agreements daily, and must be met by a showing of strength sufficient to command respect. If every petty difference were submitted to arbitration, he asserted, a file of cases impossible of consideration would soon be accumulated.

Difference in Justification

"If employers strike from the time card, claims of the men for meal-hour work, guaranteed by agreements, the men on a single job are justified in walking out to enforce their rights," he said.

"But when 'job action' is extended to cover the tying up of a complete industry, as the seamen have done in virtually halting the entire lumber trade of the Pacific, they are unjustified, and misled by their leaders. The majority of the steam schooner men are not in favor of a strike.

"Their position does not justify a strike, and their leaders are just kidding them by telling them they are not now out on strike."

Double in Jobs

The steam schooner men have taken action to secure a six-hour day for longshore work, because regular longshoremen work on a six-hour day. Because of the peculiarities of their employment, they act both as seamen and stevedores, handling lumber cargoes, which requires special training to load and discharge.

Their condition differs from longshoremen in that they have room and board as part of their wages, and, if granted a six-hour day for longshore work and an eight-hour day for work as seamen, they would simply receive an increase in pay.

The shorter day, it is explained by labor leaders, was granted the stevedores to spread their work among all union members. Unloading of lumber, on the other hand, calls for expert workers, and could not be turned over to others than those of the schooners' crews.

The Pennsylvania Case

The unlicensed personnel of the "Pennsylvania" came out on strike because they wished to have their pay increased from the East Coast schedule to that of the West Coast. Apparently they selected the friendly port of San Francisco as a safer place for their demonstration than an Atlantic port, where labor is less strongly entrenched.

Local labor leaders tended to look unfavorably upon the action, and quietly exerted their influence to patch up the quarrel and ease the sailors out of port, with instructions to strike, if they must, at home, where they will have a greater chance of bringing Atlantic standards up to those of the Pacific.

Labor solidarity, however, was expressed in a resolution adopted Jan. 6 by the San Francisco local of the I. L. A., which declared that stevedores here will not work ships manned by replacement crews from Atlantic ports, if shippers fight the efforts of Atlantic seamen to raise their standards, nor will they work the cargos of ships loaded by replacement longshoremen if eastern stevedores strike in support of eastern seamen.

Owners Cite Difficulties

Shipowners here recite long series of difficulties with seamen and stevedores in recent months, leading to their conclusion that local unions are hopelessly in communistic hands. They declare that they not only face continual breaking of agreements on the part of the men, but that they cannot find responsible labor leaders with whom to deal, in many instances.

They plead the poverty and disruption of the American merchant marine on the Pacific, the loss of tonnage to the railroads as the direct result of labor action, and the manipulation of cargos in such a manner that foreign bottoms now carry that which would naturally belong to American shipping.

Meantime, conditions in San Francisco harbor are further complicated by the demand of ferryboat employees for dismissal wages, amounting to a month's pay for each year of employment. Some 1000 ferryboatmen are expected to lose their jobs upon completion of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge and the Golden Gate bridge.

San Francisco Liner Sails Despite Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Manned by a crew of nonunion men, the Panama Pacific liner, Pennsylvania, was en route to New York today. She left her regular unlicensed personnel stranded on the wharves here last night and slipped through a strikers' blockade.

The crew left the vessel a week ago, demanding west coast articles and west coast pay. Numerous conferences availed nothing. The company enlisted a crew of nonunion seamen, smuggled them into the dock in covered cargo trucks, hustled them aboard ship and gave the word to sail.

Officials "justified" the ruse on the ground that under American laws the strikers were "deserters." Sixty-three other ships remain tied up at coast ports.

Old Santo Domingo Now Trujillo City

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 10 (AP)—This city, the oldest existing settlement of white men in the New World, will change its name today to that of its present dictator.

It will not be "Santo Domingo," the name given it by the Spanish conquistadores, but "Ciudad Trujillo," (Trujillo City) in honor of its President and dictator, Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. Santo Domingo was founded in 1496.

The Senate approved the measure changing the name and the Chamber of Deputies passed on it yesterday. Supporters of the proposal contended the change was justified by the "great works" accomplished by Trujillo, especially the development of the artificial port here.

The man whose name Santo Domingo will bear first gained power in 1930 after a revolt, was elected President and was re-elected last year. He rules with an iron hand.

Bill Would Limit Cars To 60 Miles an Hour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A congressional mandate outlawing highway vehicles capable of greater speed than 60 miles an hour was sought today in a bill introduced by Representative Robert Ramspeck.

It would ban not only operation, but manufacture for shipment in interstate commerce, of trucks and machines having a passenger-carrying capacity of eight persons or fewer, which were able to make 60 miles or more.

Violation of the ban would be punishable by a fine of $100 to $1000 and imprisonment for not more than two years.

Radio Priest to Test Bank Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Shaping a new assault on bankers, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin announced Jan. 8 he would file suit to test the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act. He told reporters after a "social" visit with President Roosevelt that the purpose of his court action was an attempt "to restore to Congress and the people control over money."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—120 acres; near Cairo, Ill. on C. E. I. R. R.; good soil; will show any mid-west crops; level, does not overflow; creek, cistern and well water; well improved; clear; reasonable. S. H. READER, 637 Beacon St., Oakland, Calif.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
One Year, $4.00; Two Years, $7.00
We place new and renewal subscriptions for all magazines. Catalog, single and club rates on request. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Massachusetts.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olonit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-113, Watertown, New York.

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also, opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 530, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WHAT have you to offer an intelligent, active, capable woman; experienced in several lines, but willing to undertake any opportunity anywhere. Write Box X2, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	Jan. 11	Plymouth, Jan. 17	Jan. 10, 8:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:00 am
†Washington	Jan. 15	Cobh, Jan. 31	Jan. 14, 8:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 am
Am. Farmer	Jan. 17	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 16, 8:00 pm	Jan. 17, 12:00 m
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
‡Manuiani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†Leaves noon.
‡Australia must be specially addressed.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 36c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CASH for black walnut parlor furniture, also very old bureaus, tables, chairs, clocks, glass, etc. H. R., 307 Cambridge St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
821 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchen bath $45
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath $45

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITES
114 FENWAY

SUITES of 5 and 6 large, outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway.
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1934 Buick Sedan Model 57
Looks and Runs Like New—Beautiful Condition
For Quick Sale, $550
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
WATERTOWN, MASS. MID. 7650

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

DRESSMAKING

ALTERATIONS, Remodeling, Fitting, to suit individual. ROXIE'S DRESSMAKING STUDIO, 69 Union St., Newton Cen., Mass. Cen. New. 0145.

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; reasonable; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR FURRIERS
Restyling, Remodeling, Relining at moderate prices. Tel Lib. 2724. 168 Tremont St., Boston

GIFTS

TIME TO THINK OF GIFTS FOR GRADUATION
Buy watches, diamonds, jewelry at wholesale. Save 15%-30%. Direct Sales Service, Room 302, 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C., Cortlandt 7-1123.

HELP WANTED

SECRETARIAL position with Artist, Publisher and Horse breeder for expert stenographer, preferably with knowledge of publication makeup, printing, etc.; small salary to start. GEORGE FORD MORRIS, Shrewsbury, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

POSITION available for mechanical engineer to assist engineer and inventor on extensive development program; must be excellent draftsman; unusual opportunity for right man. MORGAN, 1907 Park Ave., N. Y. C. Har. 7-1135.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Business woman, two schoolgirls, desires a motherly woman to care for home; a pleasant home and small remuneration. FOX, Pres. 3-6878.

EXPERIENCED general maid; good wage. LEXINGTON (MASS.) EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY, 1036 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1840, 1-4:30. Mornings, 1516-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet, harmonious home with experienced, loving care if needed, large piazza, conveyance to services. Long. 9034.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Manavement of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

HOME and comfort offered to elderly people or those who desire rest and quiet surroundings. 362 Riverside Drive. (Apt. 7-A). New York City. Tel. Ac. 2-0110.

ROOMS AND BOARD

VOGEL-GWYN—Board and room in refined country home overlooking lake; ideal for rest and study; home cooking; rates reasonable; ¾ hour to Boston, bus service hourly. P. O. Box 161, Tel. Wrentham 19 (Mass.).

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CORAL GABLES (MIAMI), FLORIDA—For rent, large corner room, bath adjoining, in home of refinement, beautifully situated; $10 single, $15 double per week; breakfast if desired. Address 1209 La Mancha Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. Ph. Evergreen 635.

THE ABBOTT HOUSE
1451 Harvard Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
and 339 N. E. 17th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA
For the discriminating traveler who appreciates refined environment; daily and weekly rates. MAUD M. ABBOTT, Hostess.

WAYNE, PA., "Justholm," 309 W. Lancaster Avenue on Lincoln Highway; modern appointments; garage; a home you will like

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT CENTER, MASS.—Quiet, refined single house, small family, meals arranged if desired; Christian Scientists preferred; 30 min. to Park St., 2 min. to bus; $3 a week. 605 Pleasant St. Tel. Belmont 1424-J.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, homelike, clean, warm; perm. or transient; parking space. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church — Furnished sunny room. Tel. CIRcle 9267.

BOSTON—Quiet, warm rooms with running water; permanent and transient. MRS. STUART, 189 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 52 Fenway—Furnished double room, fireplace, private bath, $35; single room $20.

MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms near beach; running water; private entrances. "SHORECREST." 751 N. E. 79th St.

N. Y. C., 111th, 515 West (Brooke)—Attractively furnished, large front sunny room, near bath; $6; elevator, telephone, shower; housekeeping; excellent service.

N. Y. C., 367 Fort Washington Ave., 186th (5-C)—Large, beautiful room, adjoining bath; new building; only roomer; bus, subway; single $8, double $10. WAds. 3-3842.

N. Y. C., 92nd, 225 W.—Studio bedrooms, quiet, immaculate; excellent transportation; kitchen privileges; newly decorated; charming atmosphere; $5. JACKSON.

N. Y. C., 611 West 114th St.—Attractive; near Columbia, church, transits; refined surroundings, business people, telephone. UN. 4-8891. HUND.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th St. (Columbia University)—Light, attractive studios, single-double, Frigidaire; near church, all transportation. Apt. 6A.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section; well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN desires connection with bank, institution, insurance company, estate, individual holding mortgages; broad experience mortgage field; family man, legal training, attention to details, clean record, references. Write Box A-1, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

MAN—Colored, thoroughly experienced, janitor service, porter, kitchen-dining room assistant. William Johnson. Call before 6 p. m., Rh. 4-4348, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, married, desires position reliable firm; real estate experience; owns car. Write Box G-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3448
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
86 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-97
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.648
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED Englishwoman seeks position in household including entire charge children, supervise all studies; fluent German, some French, music; reliable driver. Box 230, Greenwich, Conn.

RESTAURANT operator, well known, reputation high standard and profit; cafeteria and tearoom experience. Write Box X-1, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, N. Y. C.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING SALESWOMAN—Must be experienced with national accounts; commission basis. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted; singing, voice building, correct diction in speaking. Circle 7-2121, for appointment.

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

TO LET—FURNISHED

DURING February, homey apartment, 5 rooms, excellent heat, every convenience. 134 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 0455.

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 86 Bovlston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., near Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
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BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
JANUARY MARK-DOWNS
BUY NOW—SAVE MONEY
Hewett-Smith Co.
Established 72 Years
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
140 MAIN STREET TEL. 2115

In BROCKTON
it's ALICE ROSE
Beauty Salon
We Make You
Look Your Best
OLYMPIA BLDG. Tel. 4037

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

In Brookline
it's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S
Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

RADLO MARKET
Choice Poultry, Meats,
Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries

Everything for Your Table
BEECH-NUT PRODUCTS
1412 Beacon Street ASP. 7200

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop
and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

The Shop of Personal Attention
MRS. WICKEN
Ladies'
Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
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CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Avenue, Kirkland 3503, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

The Wave
BEAUTY SHOPPE

Personal Service
Moderate Prices
Skilled Operators
Phone
7 HUDSON STREET TRO. 1603

EVEREADY PRESTONE
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Hardware *Plumbing*
26 Brattle St. Tro. 6760

CONSULT US ABOUT
Decorations
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices.
Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET
Established 1891 Tel. Trowbridge 2506

OXO Bouillon Cubes
Nationally advertised
in The Christian
Science Monitor

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES — PROVISIONS
36 BRATTLE KIR. 7515

COLBURN, Jeweler
Old Gold and Silver
Bought for Cash
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
Watches. Clocks. Jewelry
14 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ. Tro. 5343

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. TROwbridge 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

Sale of
Men's Imported Wool Overcoats
Made by London Weatherproof
Were $45, now $29.50
Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

Ford
The New Ford V-8 for 1936
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1934 Ford Coupe 395 1933 Ford Cab 300
1934 Ford Tudor 295
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Mass. Avenue Harvard Square

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLI
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
Phone TRO. 3344
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and
Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

KIR. 0735

430 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
MARKDOWN SALE
Don't miss this opportunity to save from 25% to 40% off regular prices. Dresses from $3.95 up.
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE
78 TRAPELO ROAD, BELMONT

THE PINE TREE
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
"Where you will like to eat and like what you eat"
Famous Pine Tree Brownies and Date Nut Squares
Birthday and Bride Cakes a Specialty
34 Brattle St., nr. P. O. Cambridge TRO 6130

CONCORD

Alfred C. Coughlan
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
DEPENDABLE 24-HOUR SERVICE
With Lady Attendant
27 Walden Street Concord
TELEPHONE CONCORD 1010-W
OR LINCOLN 0262-W

CARTER'S UNDERWEAR
We carry a complete line of Children's and Ladies' Carter Underwear, Union Suits, Vests, Pants, Knee and Ankle Length, in the popular Rayon and Wool Mixture.
Priced $1.75 to $3.50
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 MAIN STREET CONCORD, MASS.

DEDHAM

Union Market
(John T. Foster, Prop.)
572 High St. Dedham, Mass.
Free Delivery 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.
PHONES DED. 0015, 0014
Heavy Steer Beef
at all times
Sea Food Fresh Daily
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Monarch Pineapple Juice.....2 cans 29c
N. B. C. Ritz.....pkg. 23c
Shredded Wheat..2 pkgs. 23c

80 Years of Service in Dedham
We wish to extend to all a sincere wish for a
VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
with thanks for the valued patronage of the past year
Authorized Dealers in
Florence Burners and Heaters
Kelco Power Burner
Kelcoil
All Kinds of Coals and Fuel Oils
The Fisher-Churchill Co.
51 Eastern Ave. Phones Ded. 0051-0052

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

Miss BROWNLEE'S SHOP
Opposite
Christian Science church
Toys and Clothes for
Babies and Children
10 Guild St., Norwood
Tel. Norwood 0313

Guaranteed Cleansing
There are 12 separate services that we give your clothes when we clean them.
Compare them with the work you are now getting
Dedham Dye House
Call and delivery. Tel. DED. 0706

When You
Purchase
Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM (Continued)

Clarence W. Cleveland
Authorized *Lynn* Dealer
Range and Power Oil Burners
Sales and Service—F. H. A. Plan
Or Terms As Desired
99 Dale St., Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 1191-W

DEDHAM ICE CO.
Tel. Ded. 1702
New England Coke
All Kinds Hard Coal and Clearcoal
Fuel Oil and Range Oil

FITCHBURG

A Happy New Year to our Customers
Have you tried one of our
CHICKEN DINNERS?
Why not start the new year by doing so.
Our meals are cooked to order and we are sure we can please you.
Our Ice Cream Is Unusual
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Tel. 2988
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs
Clover Hill Farms, Inc.
TEL. 737

Schadlich's Market
Fresh Fish, Meat, Vegetables
BON AMI
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

Buy Your
NORGE REFRIGERATOR
Now and Save $20 to $25
NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
RAND'S RADIO SHOP
111 Main Street Tel. 3015-W
The Store of Service, Quality and Satisfaction
BARNEY ROSEN
Ladies' and Gents' Outfitter
We Are Prepared to Outfit You for the Winter
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

F. H. LANE CO.
Annual Sale of
OVERCOATS
NOW ON
It Means a Real Saving

100% Whole Wheat Honey Bread
It is delicious and different.
558 Main Street
Tel. 1854

FRAMINGHAM

COOKSON'S
FUNERAL HOME
318 UNION AVENUE
Local and Suburban Service
Lady Assistant

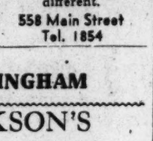
FRAMINGHAM TRUST COMPANY
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Checking and Savings Accounts

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Office Supplies
Stationery
Typewriters
Sold
Rented
Repaired



THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
GENERAL LAUNDERERS
50 Middlesex Street, BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
CASSIUS P. SMITH, *Proprietor*
TEL. 44
READING ANTHRACITE
COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
CHOICE QUALITY
MEATS and PROVISIONS
At Exceptionally Low Prices
Call and Be Convinced
FREE DELIVERY HING. 0084

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

W. B. COON SHOES
are designed to Fit All Five Points of the Foot—not just the length and width.
Come in and try on a pair today. You'll notice the difference.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High St. *Superior Shoe Repairing*
GIFTS for Every Occasion will be found at Osborne's
New Beautiful Lines in Dinnerware . . . Glassware . . . Electrical Appliances
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
343 Maple Street 913 Hampden Street

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 398 DWIGHT ST.

Arch Preserver Shoe Sale
Only twice a year are these famous shoes reduced in price.
$7.95—$8.95—$9.95
Spring Prices to Be
$9.50 $11.00 $11.50
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
Shoes for Men and Women
HOLYOKE

LAWRENCE

New High Shades
Crepe DRESSES
$10.95
Colorful Prints
2-Piece Effects
Newer Details
Dress Department—Third Floor
Cherry & Webb's

New In-Between-Season
HATS
Moderately Priced
Helen S. Tewksbury
CENTRAL BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Skates, Saws, Axes, Hatchets, Scissors and Knives Sharpened.
Articles to be repaired? See Us.
FISKE BROS.
Joseph H. Fiske
9-11 DEPOT SQ. TEL. LEX. 0319-W

Martin's for Quality
Stationery—Toiletries
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

MARK DOWN
Men's and Boys' Overcoats
$35 Men's Overcoats $29.50
$30 Men's Overcoats $24.50
$25 Men's Overcoats $21.00
$20 Men's Overcoats $15.00
$15 Men's Overcoats $11.75
Boys' in Proportion
Buy Now for Next Winter
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE
CHERRY & WEBB'S
January Clearance
Featuring Drastic Reductions in All Departments

Lyle
JEWELER
181 CENTRAL STREET
42 Years in Lowell

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

SPRAGUE BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
HEAVY CREAM
LIGHT CREAM
GRADE "A" MILK
FAMILY MILK
MASON'S CREAMERY CO.
26 Sidney Avenue Tel. Breakers 7012

MASSACHUSETTS

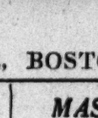
LYNN (Continued)

Goddard Bldg
MARKET STREET LYNN
GODDARD
SILK STOCKINGS
That have a reputation for wear!
Popular Shades. Service Weight!
Chiffons! First Quality—Pure Silk.
59c pair

JANUARY FEATURE!
STUNNING NEW HATS
of SILK and FELT
$1.98
Smart brim effects and flattering turbans. Black, brown and green.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1935
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MALDEN



REVEL
A Cleansing Cream for Skin, Scalp and Hair

FRANCES J. SHUTE
HAIRDRESSER
33 Park St., Malden Tel. 1033

Furs
WESSELL FUR SHOP

Rose Wessell, Prop.
Furs Remodeled
488 MAIN STREET
MALDEN, MASS.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service.
27 HARVARD AVE.
WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH
Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

We Pay Cash for Your Old Gold and Silver
WADLAND'S
We specialize in high-grade watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Work called for and delivered
420 Main St. Tel. Mel. 1393-M

TRY THE
ELMWOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries,
Provisions and Fish
Tel. MELrose 3440 148 GREEN STREET

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES. $5 up.

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

FUEL OIL
COAL — WOOD — COKE
Prompt Service
WILLETT & CHADWICK
COAL COMPANY
Highland Ave. Need. 0810 or 1613

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Needham Sales Inc.
SALES Ford SERVICE
CHAPEL ST. TEL. NEE. 1610

NEW BEDFORD

W. T. Almy
Wm. D. Hoyt
J. F. Arsenault
Optometrists
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 UNION STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. Phone 2612

CREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot

Tel. 213
OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5549

James E. Lilley
271 Cedar Street Phone 1849
Quality Meats and Groceries
"RIVAL" and "HEINZ" Brands and many other goods nationally advertised in the Monitor.

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
506 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
Luncheon *Dinner*
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

NEWBURYPORT

CHASE & LUNT
Reliable Insurance
55 Pleasant St. Newburyport

NEWTON

NEWTON TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Conveniently Accessible
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmote Paints Kitchenware
Goldfish Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
796 BEACON STREET CEN. NEW. 4000

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products
Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

COME and SEE SHOP
318 WALNUT STREET
Annual Pre-Inventory Sale
Starting January 15

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, CAMBRIDGE
TEL. MIDDLESEX 9244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

NORTHAMPTON

Knight's
Hairdressing Shoppe
Quality Service *Specializing in*
Frederic's Permanent Waving
Special Oil Method for Dry Hair
74 STATE STREET TEL. 581

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. Opposite City Hall

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
Why Not Start
A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

January
White Sales
Continue with Outstanding Values of the year in
Blankets, Bedding, Sheets, Comforts, Linens and Wash Goods
The WALLACE CO.

Berkshire County Savings Bank
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

SMITH BROTHERS
COAL & OIL Co.
INCORPORATED
17 WEST ST. TEL. 7396

THE JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
is in full swing. Apparel, domestics, sheets, blankets, etc., and drastic clearance reductions.
Holden & Stone Co.

Franklin Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Wave
Facials, Finger, Water Waving
Marcelling, Manicuring
100 North Street Dial 2-0131

WONDER BREAD
White and Whole Wheat
Large Loaves
12c a Loaf
Kirkmead Strictly Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbloom Butter
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE. TEL. 5396

January Clearance
Many Items
Greatly Reduced
BATCHELDER'S
83 East Street, opposite Court House

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Granite 3562-M 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. Daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

SHORT DAYS!
Save drying troubles.
Try our low-priced "Homeway" (all ironed).
Old Colony Laundry
PRES. 5000

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Founded 1836
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy
M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE RENTALS
Apartments, Heated and Unheated Single Houses
1350 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 HANCOCK STREET Gra. 4240

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT
FOOD SHOP
and
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street
Gra 3698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 0739
RES., TEL. BRAINTREE 2779

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Almond Butter Crunch 60c lb.
Our Own Make
SWEETSER COAL CO.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
80 Ash Street
Tel. Read. 0044
COAL and OIL

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191
SHARON OIL CO.
Fuel Oil
MASSAPOAG MOTORS
Expert Repairing
88 Pond Street Tel. 2081

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

PETTEE CO.
Best Steer Beef—Pork—Lamb
Vegetables—Fish
Fancy Groceries
Dry Goods—Hardware
Use Our Delivery Service

SHARON—Canton

PLYMOUTH—CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
PHILCO—ATWATER KENT RADIO
R. L. SNELL
Your Car Called For and Delivered
489 Washington St. Tel. Canton 0638

SOMERVILLE

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's
Department Store
DAVIS SQUARE, SOMERVILLE

Quinton's Market
We have the best of everything the market affords in quality and price
Groceries Meats
Vegetables Fish
Berries Canned Goods
268 Elm St., Davis Square Som 3131

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass Ave., Arlington Mass.

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190-1

SPRINGFIELD

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

FRANCKS BEAUTY SHOPPE
25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.
Phone 2-0110 SECOND FLOOR
We will be happy to serve you in all beauty work
Christina Cleansing Cream
(French Formula)
Try this wonderful Cleansing Cream. The result will surprise and please you.
It is made of the purest ingredients.

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
HEATH & CO.
"The Corset Store of Waltham"
393 MOODY STREET
25th Anniversary Sale
Wonderful Values in Every Department

WELLESLEY HILLS

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
QUALITY *and* SERVICE
1 Forest Street Wellesley Hills
Phones Wel. 1660-1661

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
Wishes All Patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year
OCEAN 1520
WEEK-END SPECIALS
Fresh Pork Shoulder (to roast) ....22c lb.
Face Rump to roast (steer beef only) 29c lb.
Fresh Nearby Eggs ....37c doz.
Sugar, 10 lb. bag 51c
Fresh Halibut ....25c lb.
Fresh Haddock ....10c lb.
Visit our Bakery Department and try our delicious homemade breads, cake and rolls

REAL SILK
"Personal Fit" Hosiery
Lingerie and Men's Wear
Local Representative, G. H. JENKINS
51 Ingleside Ave. Tel. Ocean 0826W
Have You Listened to Our Coast-to-Coast Radio Program, WBZ, Sunday at 9 p. m.?

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

RACHEL R. SMITH BEAUTY SHOP
29 PEARL STREET Dial 3-8703
Machineless Permanent Wave
All Lines Beauty Culture

SLOCUM'S SILK STORE
476 MAIN STREET Second Floor
Dress Silks—Woolens
Famous for Men's Fine Ties
VOGUE PATTERN SERVICE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines. minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London. W. C. 2 Temple Bar 1364

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CORNWALL, GREEN BANK HOTEL, FOWEY—Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; all modern equipment; boating and fishing Tariff, J. B. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH—Pleasant furnished flat, 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, redecorated; minute bus; winter, 2 gns. weekly. 39 Heron Court Rd.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HANDSOME hand-made wool rugs, any size and colour to order; exquisite designs. MISS EDWARDS 15 Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea

HOUSES TO LET

SUTTON, SURREY (25 min. London)—Small, well-appointed house in good neighbourhood to let furnished for 12 months; 4 bedrooms; available March. Box W-266, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TORQUAY—New house, on level; 5 rooms; 1 min. bus route. Apply BOON, 25 Walnut Road, Chelston, Torquay.

INSURANCE

ANNUITIES — Largest guaranteed income; Pension Policies. Helpful information and lowest rates from DUDLEY STOW, 38, Rowlands Road, Worthing.

SERVICE in insurance, all branches, including house purchase, annuities; any district. WALTER DREDGE, 314 Richmond Road Kingston Phone 4725

OPTICIANS

CECIL DAY, F. B. O. A., CONSULTING OPTICIAN—In personal attendance at LONDON CAMBERLEY, BRISTOL. Appointments can be arranged by writing to CECIL DAY, 68 High St., Camberley, Surrey. Tel. No. Camberley 648

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Comfortable home offered with private family. Christian Scientists preferred; also well-furnished suite of rooms. 53 Dorset Road.

POST VACANT

SEVENOAKS, KENT
GENERAL MAID REQUIRED
MRS. MILLER
ROSEBANK, 48 THE DRIVE, SEVENOAKS

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

WILSONS
Bedding Specialists
HOUSE FURNISHERS
Actual Manufacturers and Stockists
11, St. John's St., Bedford Phone 3384

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE 1788
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

MUSK & CO.
By Appointment
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Guildhall Street and at High Street
1 Newmarket Tel. Cambridge 3301

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

ROBSON'S
Gift Galleries
Artist Photographers
36 Torbay Road, Paignton Tel. 5327
1 Bank Street, Newton Abbot Tel. 614

STANBURY
The Fishmonger
Poulterer : Game Dealer
81 Torbay Road—Phone 5364

PAIGNTON (Continued)

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO **Popham's**
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Street 'Phone 881 Plymouth

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball
LIMITED
Coal and Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay
Torquay 'Phone 2011
Also NEWTON ABBOT 'Phone 4

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
Sydney Truscott Ltd.
45 Fleet Street Phone 3403

PICKARDS
New Stocks for WINTER WEAR Are Now on View
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
24 UNION STREET
Tel. 3638

We are always most happy to receive enquiries and give advice on
BOOKS — LIBRARIES
PERSONAL STATIONERY ITEMS
GEORGE DOWNE Ltd.
30 FLEET STREET

M. JEFFERIES MILLINER
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a convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

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You must see their *Latest Extension*
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There are 14 cubicles
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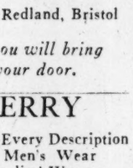
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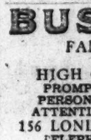
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
from
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
Our Advertisement Will Appear Fortnightly in 1936 and Will Tie In Many of the Nationally Advertised Products in This Paper

Hockey and Brimacombe

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Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Ladies' Gloves a Speciality

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The House of Savage
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For
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS and INTERIOR PAINTING and DECORATING

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HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
A Business Built on
Quality and Service
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PROMPT DELIVERIES IN PERSONAL ATTENTION KINGSTON, MALDEN and NORBITON
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TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

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● 150 DEPARTMENTS
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● A NON-COMBINE STORE
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WILCOX & SON, Butchers
Only addresses at
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Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works: North Rd., Richmond, SURREY

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BURGESS'S
103 WALMER ROAD

Estd. 1864
LAUNDRY
North Kensington W 10
TRY OUR ECONOMY SERVICE

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6 Early Closing Day Wednesday
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.

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C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Any Stove Supplied and Fitted
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Real Foot Comfort and a Joy to Wear
Made in Seven Accurately Graded Forms. Have a Trial Fitting at
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Modern Decorations ● Central Heating
House Maintenance ● All Classes of Repairs carried out by expert workmen.

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All Work Done on the Premises
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Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
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ALL DEPARTMENTS
Highest Quality—Lowest Prices
HOVE

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Groceries and Provision Merchants
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Everything for Feminine Attire
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Phone 263 Phone 263
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COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, LADIES' KNITWEAR, HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

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LADIES' FASHIONS
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Insurances of all kinds effected.
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BRAY & SON
BUTCHERS
Established 1834
30 WARWICK STREET
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Grocery, Provisions and Cooked Meat Stores
L. C. ALLEN
OCEAN PARADE, FERRING
Deliveries Daily to Worthing and District
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ASHMORE'S
Good Shoes
All prices for
Men, Women, Children
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Millinery Gowns Furs
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Designs
Proprietresses
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JANE HARTON Ltd.
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Clients assured of every attention.

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THE JEWELLER
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Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass.

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Chemist
We specialize in all makes of perfumery, etc.
Agents for COTY, YARDLEY, INNOXA, etc.
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Wales

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The Cambrian Cleaners & Dyers, Ltd.
The Quality of Whose Work Is Attracting More and More Customers Daily
Highest Value, Prices Moderate.
8, Kingsway, Cardiff and 11, West Bute St. Tel. 531
WORK COLLECTED AND DELIVERED ALL DISTRICTS
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WILLIAM LEWIS
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TOILET ACCESSORIES—PERFUMERY
R + LLOYD *Chemist*
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Yardleys Potter & Moore Coty Roger et Gallet
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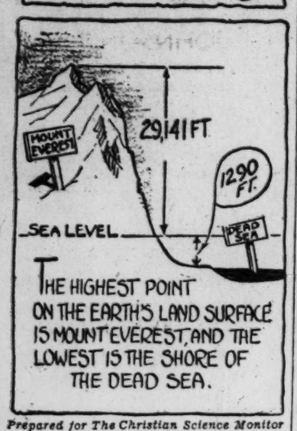
Everything Home-Made
CAKES, CHOCOLATES, SWEETS JAMS, ETC.

TO KEEP in the rear of opportunity in matters of indulgence is as valuable a habit as to keep abreast of opportunity in matters of enterprise.—HARDY.

Daily Features

MANY a man has thought himself broken up, when he has merely been made ready for the sowing.
—HUGH REDWOOD

Worth Knowing


MOUNT EVEREST
29,141 FT
1290 FT.
SEA LEVEL
DEAD SEA
THE HIGHEST POINT ON THE EARTH'S LAND SURFACE IS MOUNT EVEREST, AND THE LOWEST IS THE SHORE OF THE DEAD SEA.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Uncle Hugo Elephant's Surprise

IT WAS at least a mile, and perhaps a mile and a quarter, from where Edward Elephant lived to the railway station, and so if anybody was coming to visit the Elephants Mr. Elephant drove to the station in the family car, waited till the train came proudly into the station and drove smartly back home with the visitor in the car.

Now that was all right if Mr. Elephant was at home, but if he had driven himself to the morning train to go to business and left the car at the station till he came back, then Mrs. Elephant had to walk to the station and bring the visitor home in the car and drive back to the station to meet Mr. Elephant when he came home from business. And so one afternoon when the Elephants got a telegram from Mr. Elephant's brother Hugo to tell them he was coming next day for a week-end visit, they were quite well pleased that he told them not to meet him with the car.

"Nevertheless I do not understand it, Maude," said Mr. Elephant. "Hugo wishes Edward and his little friend Percy Pig to meet him at the station, but they are to come on their hind legs and not in the car. But why not in the car!"

"I suppose Hugo knows what he means, Elmer," said Mrs. Elephant. "And I'm sure Edward and Percy can go to the station on their hind legs in all this snow much better than I could."

"He says he has a surprise for Edward and Percy, Maude," said Mr. Elephant. "But I can't imagine what it can be."

"We shall see tomorrow, Elmer,"

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Took a Short Cut.

said Mrs. Elephant. "Now I must telephone Emily Pig and tell her about Hugo's telegram."

So the next morning, when the 10:47 train was due at the railway station, found Edward Elephant and Percy Pig waiting for Mr. Hugo Elephant. It was a grand winter morning with the beautiful snow all over everything except where it had been shoveled off so the people could get around and about.

If Edward and Percy hadn't been so interested in the surprise they would probably have felt cold and waited inside the railway station. But they had got there early and stayed outside where they could see the train coming.

"There she comes, Percy!" said Edward. "But how very slow."

"They always look slow, Edward," said Percy, "when they are far off."

"But it is getting nearer every minute, Percy," said Edward. "Oh, I wonder what Uncle Hugo is bringing us on that train!"

"So it is, Edward," said Percy. "And so do I."

Then the train roared into the station and Mr. Hugo Elephant got out. He was dressed in orange and black knickerbockers and a pink sweater, and he had on ear-muffs and woolen gloves and was lugging a bundle in one hand and his suit case in the other. When he had handed the suit case to the man who took care of the railway station and told him to have it sent to Mr. Elmer Elephant's, he undid the bundle.

"It's snowshoes, Percy!" exclaimed Edward.

"A pair for each of us, Edward!" exclaimed Percy.

"And a pair for your Uncle Hugo!" added their uncle.

And when Edward, Percy and Uncle Hugo had put on their new snowshoes, the boys showed their uncle a short cut over the snowy fields.

Religion

RELIGION is that kind of feeling of motive power that drives the writer and the scientist, the statesman and the sculptor, as well as the Priest and the Prophet, to serve mankind for the joy of serving.—*Winston Churchill.*

Guess Again

14

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is it true that South America is only half as large in area as North America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the total population of North America more than twice the population of South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is the meaning of "disparagement" conveyed by any of the following: "inequality," "distribution," "dispossession"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "This is mine, and nobody's else"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Does the Jordan flow into the Sea of Galilee? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Is Dallas the capital of Texas? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Was "Sesame and Lilies" written by Carlyle? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is the same Hebrew word used for Deity in both these passages: "So God created man in His own image" (Gen. 1:27) and "And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam" (Gen. 2:21)? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. If you were looking for Ezekiel, and you opened your Bible at Lamentations, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Was it a coup d'état by which Louis Napoleon became possessed of absolute power in France on Dec. 2, 1851? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

In Lighter Vein

Doubtful Compliment

"Speeding the parting guest" might be described as one of the negative virtues of hospitality. A woman rather overdid the part recently.

She was saying good-by to some visitors who had long outstayed their welcome.

"It was so sweet of you to let us stay so long," they said, with effusion.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've *been*," she replied, with obvious relief.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Size

The conductor walked through the bus collecting fares and stopped before a passenger whose arms were extended in front of him.

"Your fare, please," he said.

"You'll find a dime in my coat pocket," said the rider.

"Anything the matter with your arms?" the amazed conductor asked.

"Oh, no," came the reply. "The width between my hands is the size of a pane of glass I'm going to buy."—*Grit.*

Delayed

Resident in remote village: "Hello! Christmas cards already?"

Village Postman: "Oi, sir—some o' last year's just turned up!"—*Pearson's.*

Overslept

"Father is late getting home from work," said the night-watchman's wife, glancing at the clock. "He must have overslept this morning."—*London Opinion.*

Coming and Going

Schultz—"Your opening sale has closed. What now?"

Schwartz—"Our closing sale opens."—*Boston Transcript.*

Shy

"Are the varsity oarsmen very shy?"

"No, but it's awfully hard to coax them out of their shell."

Hurrumph!

"Your unions here in England are like ours in America."

"Yes, the resemblance is striking."

Nature's Skyscrapers

Kansas Isn't All Flat Country, As Is Evidenced By This Photograph of the Monument Rocks in Gove County, Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Margaret Whittemore, Topeka, Kan.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Stitch-in-Time Stall

JUST in a small stall between two buildings a woman got her chance. She opened a "stitch-in-time stall"; and any business man or woman who needs a tear mended, or some socks darned, or a coat button sewed on, or a frayed cuff turned, can hand the job over to this capable woman and be assured that her small fees are well earned. She has collected many scraps of cloth of all kinds and seems to be able to match almost any material.—Dr. C. A. R.

Brevities

El Paso World News: The stock market shows new and surprising buoyancy. Several industrials on recent days have gone up the price of a pork chop apiece.

Humorist: An economist wants to know whether we ever stop to think exactly where our money goes to. Frankly we don't; we are too busy wondering where it's coming from.

Tampa Tribune: The name may not be significant, but the treasurer of the Republican National Committee is Mr. Getz.

Punch: "What is an easy way to make sheep wash?" asks a farming correspondent. We can only suggest appealing to their finer feelings.

Weston Leader: A midget plane has been introduced in this country to sell for $400. You'd better buy before it goes up.

New Yorker: Political forecast (not as profound as many of ours): There are 137 businesses in the Manhattan telephone book beginning with Liberty, and only 42 beginning with New Deal.

Buzz Saw: One of the troubles in this modern age is that too many people are spending money they haven't yet earned for things they don't need to impress people they don't like.

Life: The large number of presidential possibilities who aren't seeking the nomination but who will accept if called is making us afraid to talk above a whisper.

The Shaft: One anchor still holds—people never bombard the Supreme Court with telegrams.

Sample Case: The New Deal proposes; the Supreme Court disposes.

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

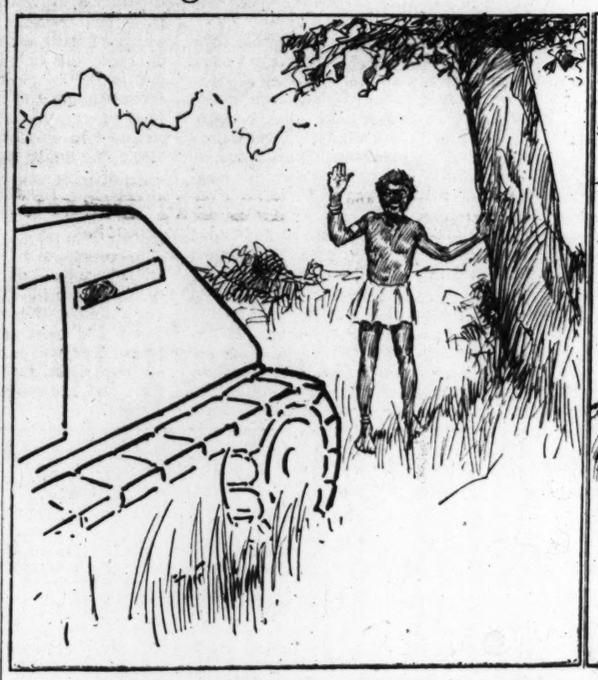
Choosing Not to Run

Question: (a) If a member states that he does not wish to run for a certain office, what should be done to ballots cast for him in spite of his announcement? (b) If it requires two thirds to elect, should votes cast for such a member be counted?

Answer: (a) They should be counted as cast for him. The member cannot prevent votes being cast for him, although he may, if elected, decline the office. (b) Such votes should be counted in determining the result.

The Magic Pencil—*Entertained by a Chief*

By STURGES



Robin and Midge hope that they have not driven their tank through a "Stop" sign in the jungle; but the native proves to be a messenger with an invitation to visit a friendly chief.

No one could have been more friendly. The chief plies them with many questions, and gives them a fine feast of native fruits. The Magic Pencil is ready if a return favor is needed.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plans to Educate the Parrot*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE HAS A VERY GOOD IDEA
YES ?
SHE IS GOING TO TAKE HER PARROT TO SCHOOL WITH HER TOMORROW ~~
FOR GOODNESS SAKE, WHY ?
JUST A MINUTE AND I'LL TELL YOU
SHE HOPES THE PARROT WILL LEARN ALL THE ANSWERS AND BE A BIG HELP WHEN THE TIME COMES TO STUDY FOR EXAMINATIONS ~~
OH

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Southward Trip*

By THE HAGERS

DUE SOUTH, BY CHART, MY COURSE WAS SET; AND MANY STRANGE SEA-BIRDS I MET.
"WHEN I HONK TWICE," A PETREL CRIED, "YOU PASS ME ON MY STARBOARD SIDE!"
AN ALBATROSS TAUGHT ME TO SAIL AND GLIDE UPON THE TRADE-WIND'S TAIL.
FOR DAYS AND NIGHTS THE COURSE I STEERED, UNTIL ONE MORNING LAND APPEARED.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Author of sentence (K. B. D.)—The inquirer asked about a sentence which he thought might have been written by Huxley. Now comes S. J. S., of Webster Grove, Mo., with confirmation that Huxley is the author—and he supplies a quoted reference:

" . . . one vast, savage, grim conspiracy of mutual murder, from the worm to man."

Now, can anyone go a step further and report from which of Huxley's writings this is taken?

Superior, serious (L. G. M.)—The correspondent writes:

Although both my dictionaries give long *e* (as in *key*) in "superior" and "serious," I have never heard the words so pronounced. Please tell me which is correct. Also please advise about the *o* in "story" and "glory."

The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary has introduced a new diacritical mark—a long *e* with a tail, which supplants the former long *e* when followed by *r*. For just as long *a* followed by *r* takes on a circumflex quality, as in "*care*," so the long *e* followed by *r* is presumably modified, as in "*here*." The dictionary now records this *e* in "serious" and "superior."

The dictionary continues to mark the *o* full-long (as in old) in "story" and "glory."

"Dear Sirs" (V. S.)—The correspondent writes:

We note that the Word a Day on Dec. 18 sanctions "Dear Sirs" as "an old reliable salutation" in letters. Is it not true that good usage prefers "Gentlemen," and looks with disfavor on "Dear Sirs"? Most texts, I believe, take this view.

This department stated that when the identity of certain persons was not known, they might be addressed by the old reliable "Dear Sir" and "Dear Sirs" or "Gentlemen." It is true that "Gentlemen" is gradually winning the honors over "Dear Sirs" in the United States; but this department, in a newspaper which circulates internationally, must exercise care lest it allow its comments to be dictated entirely by American practice. "Dear Sirs," in Britain—and elsewhere in English-speaking nations—is holding its own, and is occasionally preferred to "Gentlemen."

Incidentally, we are thankful that so much of our correspondence permits us to use "Dear Friend" or "Dear Friends."

Daily Anecdote

Precarious Profession

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the mother of the young woman whom Benjamin Franklin later married, realized that Benjamin's attentions were serious, she expressed doubt about giving her daughter in marriage to a printer.

There were, she pointed out, already two printing shops in the United States! It was not certain that the country could support these. Franklin's shop would be the third, and the poor woman doubted if he would be able to support a family on the profits.

What They Say

Sh—h!

"We all know the kind of person who spends extra money for a stateroom on a Pullman for privacy, and then leaves the door open for publicity."—*Don Herold.*

Faith

"Faith can place a candle in the darkest night."—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

Not to Be Nurtured

"Dwelling on troubles doesn't help to remove them."—*B. C. Forbes.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chester, Eng.

THE little boy skipped down the garden path clutching an orange and a banana; and the giver imagined that the fruit would be dispatched with the rapidity which is usual with young and growing boys. But the mother's story, told some time later, showed otherwise.

The S—— family, newcomers to the Berkshire village, had suffered much adversity; and lack of money made fruit practically an unknown luxury. When the boy arrived home, he promptly hid the fruit; and in the evening, when all the family were in the house, he invited them to join him round the fire. "Now," he commenced with an air of suppressed excitement and mystery, "I think we should all like something very nice to eat"; and he promptly displayed the orange, which he divided into four and handed round. After a while he said, "Now I think we should all like something else very nice to eat." This time he produced the banana which he carefully divided and graciously shared.

Today, things like oranges and bananas for the family are not subject to quite such careful division; for, needless to say, others have wished to follow the example of sharing so tenderly expressed by this 8-year-old boy, who, though poor in the terms of earthly possessions, is rich in the qualities of cheerfulness and unselfishness.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 44

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

After Jeroboam, no one of importance reigned until Omri. The kingdom was at loose ends and kings had difficulty in keeping control.

Two of them, Nadab, son of Jeroboam, and Elah, son of Baasha, son of Ahijah the prophet of the house of Issachar, were slain by conspirators, I Ki. 15:27; 16:9-10

Omri, captain of the host, sixth king of Israel, reigned 12 years, began in the 31st year of Asa, king of Judah, I Ki. 16:23

He selected Samaria as his capital of Israel, 16:24

His is a record of evil, 16:25

Succeeded by son, Ahab, 16:28

Ahab

Son of Omri, was seventh king of Israel, reigned 22 years, began in the 38th year of Asa, king of Judah, I Ki. 16:29

Pursued the same policy as his father; his greatest mistake, he married the heathen woman Jezebel, daughter of the Sidonian king, Ethbaal; they worshiped Baal, I Ki. 16:28-33

Famine called down upon Ahab's country by Elijah, the prophet, because of Baal worship, I Ki. chs. 17 and 18

The issue on Mt. Carmel, Jehovah versus Baal, 18:20-40

The drought, after continuing 3½ years (Jas. 5:17), comes to a close, 18:41-46

Ahab's victory over Ben-hadad, king of Syria, ch. 20

Ahab and Jezebel seize Naboth's vineyard, rebuked by Elijah, ch. 21

Ahab and Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, form an alliance against Syria, 22:1-4, 29

Ahab killed in battle, 22:30-37

Left a bad name, 22:51-53; II Chr. 21:6, 13; 22:3-4

King of Syria attempts war with Israel, but is diverted from this by Elisha, II Ki. 6:24-33; 7:1-7

Ahaziah, Ahab's son, succeeded him, I Ki. 22:40

(To Be Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (14)

1. No. The area of South America is 7,051,833 square miles, and that of North America is 9,352,042 square miles.
2. No. The population of North America is 171,650,334, and that of South America is 87,550,515.
3. No. The meaning is expressed by "detraction."
4. No. Change to "nobody else's."
5. Yes; and through and out of it, on to the Dead Sea.
6. No. Austin is the capital.
7. No; by Ruskin.
8. No. In the first instance it is "Elohim"; and in the second it is "Jehovah."
9. Yes; Lamentations immediately precedes Ezekiel.
10. Yes.

Perfect Man

REFORMERS fail because they change the letter
And not the spirit of the world's design.
Tyrant and slave create the scourge and fetter.
As is the worshipper, will be the shrine.
The ideal fails, though perfect were the plan:
World-harmony springs through the perfect man.
—*Disraeli.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For the Nation—and the Farmers

HEADLINING the Washington meeting of farmers from all sections of the United States as a "council of war" is misleading and unfair. The American farmer has taken the AAA decision like a good citizen and a good sport. He has no intention of defying the Supreme Court. Nor have Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis. Any picture of the effort to find constitutional ways to restore agriculture creates a false and trouble-making impression if it portrays this as "war" by farmers and federal officials on either the Constitution or the rest of the nation.

Of course the gathering of farm leaders in the national capital on the call of federal officials to help in designing a program that will permit the continuing of Government assistance to farmers has some of the appearance of bloc pressure or class legislation. And undoubtedly there are political dangers in any move to set the Government to work for the benefit of any economic group in the country. We know that Roosevelt aid to agriculture has had its political uses; there is still the possibility that it will be a deciding factor in next fall's elections. And the President himself has shown some tendency to set class against class.

But fundamentally the prosperity of agriculture is to the advantage of the whole country and efforts to promote it should be approached on that basis. We are not convinced that political warfare is required to restore the balance in the national economy. This balance was destroyed when industry, under the shelter of a tariff that an exporting agriculture could not effectively share, lifted prices beyond the reach of its farm market. Industry has stoutly clung to its own disguised subsidy and has often joined the attack on rising food prices. Yet it has become more and more evident that a depressed agriculture has pulled industry down. Many industrial leaders have been saying that "something must be done for the farmer." Both parties have pledged "farm parity" for fifteen years.

This newspaper would prefer to see neither half of the national economy subsidized through the Government. It is convinced that in actual wealth, in goods and services, rather than the monetary counters which obscure the effect of scarcity economics, the nation would be better off if supplies both of agriculture and of industry were not restricted artificially. But until the factory is willing to climb down from its tariff-built plateau to a level where it can do business with the farm, we recognize that it may be necessary to lift the level of farm prices by production controls.

So long as such assistance for the farmer is required, it should be sought as a national boon, a means of keeping the national economy balanced and operating, rather than as a favor to the farmer. The farmers and federal officials meeting in Washington will do well to keep that view before them in their present plans.

Those plans cannot be hastily perfected. They must keep within the constitutional lines laid down by the Supreme Court. They face the difficulty of preventing a return to an unbalanced national economy without resorting to the detailed regulation of individual concerns which the court reserves to state action. These individual concerns in the aggregate make a national problem, but the national power cannot act directly to control them. Justice Roberts in the AAA decision said it is beyond federal powers to "regulate and control agricultural production."

Yet it is hard to believe that there are no constitutional ways for the National Government to deal with this national problem. What the federal power can do through the states has not been determined. Certainly if farm leaders and officials keep the national aim in view, rather than thinking merely of means to give money to farmers, they are more likely to find methods which court and people will eventually accept.

Salaries—and Rewards

"IF YOU can get it you're worth it," has too often commanded respect among people who have to make their livings. The list of salaries of more than $15,000 received by individuals in the United States during 1934, and made public by Government officials, holds a double surprise. Gasp No. 1: the size of many of them! Gasp No. 2: the number of people able to make that much!

But after the gasps, reflections.

Evidently 1934 was not such a bad year for some bread winners. They got cake too.

For millions of Americans prosperity was still "just around the corner." The people on the list knew what corner.

Others have worn out some inches of sole leather going round corners, and more corners, from employment office to employment office to relief agency. And meanwhile hearing much about redistribution of wealth. Still others have worked hard without earning the sometimes questioned privilege of paying an income tax.

But envy is a poor start in the task of bringing nearer together incomes of $500,000, $339,000—or even $100,000, "not rare" in 1934—and the pitiful pittances of the millions who contribute in various ways to the big incomes.

After all, it is not so much the high salaries one feels inclined to complain about as those low salaries that help to make high salaries possible. High salaries are not an evil in themselves; but those paid for ability to exploit human beings are flowers of evil. Insofar as any salary depends on withholding from anyone that which is due him, to that extent it is worse than unearned.

Might a salary of more than $100,000 ever be really earned? It might. It is possible to conceive of a single year's work so beneficial to society that it was worth that much. But the list of big salaries for 1934 does not prove that those who serve humanity best necessarily receive the greatest monetary rewards. Fortunately service to humanity does not require them; only the ability merely to make money requires monetary encouragement.

In either case, "They have their reward." On the one hand, the big salaries, based on the proposition that "you're worth it if you can get it." On the other hand, signs of a gradual approach to a society in which that saying will be revised to proclaim: "If you're worth it, you can get it."

Enforced Waste

TWO streaks of rust held together by rotting ties on a weed-grown right of way and traversed once a day by a leaky, rusty relic of an engine pulling eight or ten assorted cars, some less than half full. This is a picture of one tenth or more of the railroad mileage of the United States. Can it be of enough use to warrant its continued operation?

Charles D. Mahaffie, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the other day criticized the refusal by a majority of the commission to authorize abandonment of a 21-mile line in southern Kansas. Said he:

> This case represents a situation that is common. Much railroad mileage built in the days of wagon hauls over dirt roads has been rendered obsolete by the development of trucks and by road improvement. To continue to maintain and operate such mileage is an economic waste. . . . We ought not to stand in the way of necessary revision. Truck transportation is here to stay. Railroad transportation is still essential. If it is to be maintained on a sound basis, the railroad plant and service must be adjusted to present conditions.

Nearly five years ago the commission said in the Sumpter Valley case that when a community by its patronage expresses a choice for motor transportation, it must realize that the small or branch railroad "may not be able to continue to exist without such patronage and that abandonment must follow as a last resort." Yet a railroad cannot abandon operation without permission from the commission.

In fifteen years the commission has authorized abandonment of 16,263 miles of short and branch lines. The total mileage now is just under 244,000. Abandonments authorized during the last year amounted to 1692 miles.

The Brookings Institution in 1932 found that railroad officials very conservatively admitted nearly 6000 miles of their lines to be unprofitable on the basis of such a good year as 1929. Since then more than that much track has been abandoned but doubtless much more would be admitted to be unprofitable now. It found that nearly 40,000 miles of line carried traffic equivalent to less than ten full cars of freight a day—a density light enough to raise serious question whether operation could be economically justifiable.

Chairman Mahaffie's dissent deserves to be underlined and thoughtfully considered by his colleagues.

Sicily Brings a Song

SHORTLY after the end of January the gentlemen of the meteorological bureaus will inform the public what the weather was during the month.

Somehow, their charts nearly always belie the average citizen's casual recollection. That doubting Thomas is usually quite certain it was colder or warmer or wetter than the unfeeling instruments record. Mean temperatures and average precipitation are not for him anyway. He has more tangible indices. If, for instance, he is resident in New England, he may remember that in mid-January, 1936, the mellifluous strains of the springtime barrel organ burst upon his incredulous ear with a gladsome rhythmic sound.

Is the sun more genial and the sky more blue, or do they merely seem so as the hurdy-gurdy recalls softer and less uncertain climes; when the melodic measures of the "Isle of Capri" strike a nostalgic chord in the heart of the listener who has wandered mid the embattled walls and orange groves of Amalfi, or sun-bathed in the translucent azure waters of Sorrento? Pleasantly the caressing music reminds us that winter is short and art is long, fitting theme for a happy song.

Just a rotating handle in the hands of a swarthy son of Sicily, but so magically metamorphosed into a fairy wand that when skies are dull and city streets are gray, it gives "the world a glimpse of all the colors it forgets."

Money—What Is It?

Book News of the Day

THE subtitle of MONEY VIEWS OF THREE CENTURIES, compiled by Montgomery Butchart (London: Stanley Nott. 12s. 6d.) describes it as "selected passages presenting the concepts of money in the English tradition, 1640 to 1935." In his introduction Mr. Butchart disclaims any propagandist purpose; he claims, in fact, to have balanced the evidence, or rather the testimony, of the orthodox against the unorthodox and to have avoided either chronological or subject arrangement (except in separate indexes) for this very reason. He has been successful. The alphabetical arrangement adopted effectively prevents consideration of this book as a piece of presentation. It is emphatically what it claims to be, a compilation only.

It is not a book to be read. It is a book to be used as a crutch for thought, and is therefore of little use to those who have not already done some considerable study. It is really asking too much of the complete novice that he should stumble through extracts from 170 writers and thus gradually come to perceive the outlines of various orthodox and unorthodox theories, when he can find each of them completely presented in the writings of one or two men. When, therefore, Mr. Butchart claims to be assisting the beginner, he is claiming too much. Nor will he be of much assistance to the advanced academic student, who will prefer to study the writers in question *in extenso*.

There is today, however, a vast public, each of whom has read one book, or popular pamphlet, or one or two newspaper articles on the subject of money, and who have no idea of other theories or where to look for them. To all these this book may be cordially and even urgently recommended. It will broaden their outlook and show them where to find other points of view expressed with force and point; and for them, and even for the serious student, it possesses the enormous value of isolating particular points in monetary theory which may look plausible when woven into the fabric of a treatise and yet be quite incapable of standing as statements of fact.

It also has the advantage of bringing out clearly the main points of difference between monetary theorists. One of these, for instance, is the question of whether it is desirable or not that the material of the circulating medium should have some intrinsic value. Another is the question of whether credit is money. A third point, the actual source and proper control of credit, is not so well brought out, perhaps because it borders upon the province of ethics.

This may also be the reason why the first date chosen is as late as 1640 (although the time limit has been broken in favor of Aristotle, Marco Polo and Sir John Mandeville), for the medieval writers treated economics as a branch of ethics or religion, a view to which we are again tending today. This limitation is, therefore, a serious, though perhaps an inevitable, one. Apart from it the book appears to be fair and representative enough. Its main value will be as a corrective of one-sidedness. A. M. W.

Wings Over the Sea

ONE of the interesting features of an Atlantic crossing, largely disregarded by the average passenger on a liner, is the character and habits of the birds which follow and circle about the ship, that is to say, the ever-active and always varied life of the air at sea.

People watch the sea fowl, comment on their persistence in keeping pace with a fast-moving vessel, sometimes try to take pictures of them. But how many really know anything about the birds, why they are here and whence, what their names or habits, how they really live? Yet it is an interesting study, this, and the Atlantic passage afford the best of opportunities for it.

© H. R. McGregor

Primarily, you must know that there is a definite distinction between the offshore — or, more accurately, alongshore — and oceanic communities of birds. Those that cluster about coastwise vessels or follow the overseas ship only while the shore line is in sight are of a character very different from those which take up the pursuit well offshore and, in one group after another, continue it all the way across. The difference, though, has little to do with the distance from land but is determined by the character of the birds' food.

The general impression is that birds follow ships everywhere in quest of what they may pick up as subsistence from scraps of food thrown overboard. This is not primarily the case, and if you watch the birds about a ship in mid-ocean you will notice that they rarely pay any heed to anything that falls from the ship's sides. That is not what they are on hand for, nor would it be other than a very precarious existence if they depended for their food supply on any such source.

Yet they seem always on the watch for something below them. Their eyes seem to dart hither and yon and they are apparently always studying the face of the sea. That is, indeed, the case because their food is chiefly what is called, semi-scientifically, "plankton." This, according to Dr. V. C. Vynne-Edwards, eminent authority on bird life at sea, is "a general name for a vast assortment of small creatures which swim or float near the surface of the ocean, tiny green plant cells, small animals like miniature shrimps, and occasionally rather formidable lumps of live jelly."

That is what the sturdy and self-reliant oceanic birds are watching the sea for and they would much rather have it than anything you may throw to them. In that, they are, of course, different from the familiar "gull" of the coast, the bays, harbors and river mouths, which will pounce upon whatever it can, even with the most prodigious effort, get down its throat.

The line of division between the 'longshore and the oceanic sea fowl comes at about the one-hundred-fathom line of depth. Beyond this the ship's propeller commences to stir up the matter referred to which furnishes the sustenance of the deep-water birds. These include at certain times of the year that member of the gull family called the kittiwake which, again to cite Dr. Vynne-Edwards as authority, is the only gull to follow vessels "off soundings." The other birds you usually see, as you watch from the stern of your big liner, are the type called shearwater, the fulmar varieties of "Mother Carey's chickens," the skua and, in the north Atlantic, the arctic tern. The large, dark-brown bird frequently observed is the great shearwater, but it is not easily distinguished from the sooty shearwater common to the south Pacific. The first, Dr. Vynne-Edwards says, breeds only on remote and lonely Tristan da Cunha, yet it cruises the Atlantic as far north as Greenland without ever making a landfall. The sooty shearwater breeds on the islands around New England and off the southern tip of South America, whence it soars into the northern ocean.

But of all the amazing migratory sea birds the arctic tern compels admiration for its feats of travel. It breeds on the north Atlantic coast from Maine all the way into the arctic. Early in the summer or late in the spring it crosses the Atlantic to the continental coast and then migrates southward to the Antarctic Sea. It is the traveler of the air supreme, equipped with incredible powers of endurance, able to fly long distances without pause. Its closest migratory rival is found among the many varieties of sea fowl of the New Zealand coast which summer in northern Siberia and, winter in the South Seas.

Another of your probable impressions, as you watch the birds gliding and pirouetting in the ship's wake, is that they are a steady escort all the way across. But with the exception of the kittiwake gull during the winter and spring this is not the case. None of these birds follow the vessel for more than a day and most of them for only a few hours. You will rarely find any of them on hand after dark, for they cannot find food and are resting somewhere on the waters. M. T. G.

Social Credit—Two Varieties

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your excellent articles on the subject of "Social Credit in Alberta" have caused wide and favorable comment. But while the approval is universal, there have been suggestions that you might draw a clearer distinction between Aberhart's brand of social credit and the orthodox brand. May I briefly outline the difference?

Aberhart proposes to raise his funds for the consumers' dividend by a processing tax on all sales, very much as Townsend proposes to raise the money for his old-age pensions. Both Aberhart and Townsend believe that the increase of business due to new purchasing power would make such a tax feasible without raising prices to the consumer. Indeed, Aberhart goes further and proposes to fix a just price on every commodity for sale, to protect the consumer. Social Credit, on the other hand, protests against taxation as a means of creating a government reservoir of credit, pointing out the obvious fact that taxation does not create new purchasing power but only redistributes existing purchasing power.

All the careful surveys that have been made in recent years have revealed that existing purchasing power is not sufficient to meet the consumers' needs no matter how many ways, nor how many times, it is redistributed by taxation. Therefore, Social Crediters insist that additional new credit must be created, interest free, to the value of that fraction of production which has not been consumed in any given period of time. If the value of production were 10,000,0000,000 in any month and consumption 9,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000 of new credit could safely be issued against the 1,000,000,000 worth of goods already in existence, but as yet unsold. Real wealth (goods and services) must be in existence before financial wealth can be issued against it. Orthodox Social Credit also deplores price-fixing, but offers a technique for controlling the general price level, which is a very different thing.

While Aberhart's Social Credit and the orthodox variety differ widely in the technique for application, their objectives are, of course, the same. (MRS.) MARGARET A. WELCH

Boston, Mass.

Pensions—Company or State?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The articles on the Far East by your Mr. Erwin D. Canham are the most informative of any matter I have had the privilege of reading, having spent some time as a steamship agent in that part of the world at various ports and knowing something of conditions and the peoples over there makes me very much appreciative of his work.

Some time ago, in the March of the Nations column, you made well-placed reference to the matter of prosperity for the farmer. Is it not a fact that every bit of industrial life and our very human existence depends first and foremost upon the success of the agriculturists-farmer and live-stock producers; in fact, the most important of all is to see that the farmer is made to be prosperous and kept so?

Assuming the foregoing is correct, then why not employ the very same principles of regulation and destruction of products which have been for many years practiced by nearly all industrial identities? They regulate factory output, limit the income of labor, restrict just about every activity, even into one's home and family life in many instances—mining, for example. Yet when the National Government starts out to do the very thing that they in the manufacturing centers have been doing —and, mind you, not until they themselves had demanded that the Government do something, anything, and at once to help their situation—the air becomes thick with criticisms of the Government.

Reference to old-age pensions is made in a recent issue and to what Standard Oil proposes to do. Do you believe that any system of old-age pensions, except it be under the control and regulation by the Federal Government, will ever be fair to the old-age pensioners? You no doubt are familiar with what happened to the old Armour Company employees' pensions. When Armour Company fell into the bankers' hands they ceased to be. And this is not the only case. We have some railroad instances more or less similar to Armour.

Under our present pension systems, when the husband passes on, the widow must shift for herself, and with a pension of less than $60 a month while the husband lived not much could have been saved, so now the old widow has to go to the poorhouse.

Why should there be such determined effort on the part of our business and financial leaders to thwart the development of a national pension system?

If pensions are left to industry, absolutely no security is assured should the firm fail or liquidate.

If pensions were placed with states, there would be 48 political groups, as compared with one under a federal plan.

Furthermore, the employee reasonably assured of a pension is a better trade prospect for his home town and corner store. He spends while at work in place of hoarding, and he continues to spend after retirement.

Compared with the cost of penitentiary, jails, detention homes, poorhouses and farms, pensions in the end are cheapest.

Los Angeles, Calif. W. S. WHEATON

Mirror of Opinion

Christmas

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—Luke II, 14.

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800 SLAIN AS ETHIOPIANS REPULSE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE

MUSSOLINI READY TO DECLARE WAR ON ALL NATIONS IN LEAGUE

JAPANESE CLASH WITH ARMED FORCES IN CHINESE INVASION

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL QUICKLY CRUSHED BY LOYAL FEDERAL TROOPS

GERMANY VIOLATES TREATY BY BUILDING UP HER ARMED FORCES

RUSSIA, FEARING CLASH WITH JAPAN, TRAINS ARMY OF MILLIONS

PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA READY TO GO TO WAR AGAIN OVER CHACO

MEXICO NEAR CIVIL WAR AS CALLES IS ORDERED INTO EXILE AS ENEMY

ANOTHER MILLIONAIRE'S SON IS KIDNAPED AND HELD FOR RANSOM

THREE SLAIN AS BANDITS HOLD UP BANK AND ESCAPE WITH $200,000

SPEAKER ARRESTED FOR READING AMERICAN CONSTITUTION IN PARK

WIFE SLAYS HUSBAND IN JEALOUS RAGE OVER CABARET ENTERTAINER

HIT AND RUN DRUNKEN DRIVER CAPTURED AFTER KILLING TWO

* * *

Then Jesus answered and said, O faithless and perverse generation . . . how long shall I suffer you?—Matthew XVII, 17.—*Santa Barbara* (Calif.) *Morning Press.*

Publication of Salaries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has always been a distasteful thing to me to read in the newspapers an account of salaries paid to individuals in private businesses. I may be a bit old-fashioned, but I still feel that a knowledge of a man's or woman's salary is a sort of private thing that should not be spread over the front page of a newspaper or gossiped about on the street.

Why is there so much commotion about salaries of men and women executives who capably run businesses with investments running into many millions of dollars? Trusted with the direction of these enterprises, they are paid the so-called fabulous sums of from $25,000 to $200,000 a year. Is this a fabulous salary? Read the sport section of any newspaper a few months back and you will find that two men went into a prize-fight ring, and, if my memory serves me correctly, in less than fifteen minutes the loser came out of that ring with his share of the purse over $200,000. The joker in this is that the man who kicks most about the executive with the large salary is the one who will pay $10 to see a couple of bruisers batter each other to the ground. FRED LARSEN

Chicago, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

Lighting the Midnight Zone

Abstract of Address Before American Political Science Association, Atlanta, Ga.

By Jane Perry Clark
Barnard College, Columbia University

JUST after the NRA decision of the Supreme Court, the New York World-Telegram, under the caption of "Home Study for 125,000,000 People," carried a cartoon portraying an American family poring over a newspaper headline: "Are we to have a centralized government to deal with social and economic problems?" We have traditionally become accustomed to the thought of national and state action as opposing alternatives, so the family in the cartoon, together with many others of the 125,000,000, doubtless think that if the Federal Government cannot act in regard to regulation of wages, hours of labor and local sales, the states can.

As political scientists well know, when the Supreme Court removes the possibility of federal action in social and economic matters, the field is not thereby vacated and left free to states, for previous decisions of the court have forbidden the states to control such matters as minimum wages, or fees charged by employment agencies. This "midnight" zone in which judicial interpretation has rendered both Federal and State Governments powerless, must be lighted in accordance with the needs of our present-day interrelationships between government and society. Constitutional amendment offers a way.

The form, to be taken by such an amendment presents tremendously difficult questions. I think the amendments so far offered have grave obstacles in their path, and that the combined work of political scientists, constitutional lawyers and economists is needed over a long period of time before any final evaluation of the alternatives of state as against national action can be reached, or embodied in an amendment regarding distribution of powers in regard to social and economic matters. However, the exigencies of economic and political demand may not await the slow process of scholarly research. We must summon to our aid all available knowledge of the administrative effectiveness of state, of federal and of co-operative federal-state action.

* * *

The simplest relationship that may be involved between the two levels of government is found in informal setting of standards for a state by the Federal Government through its provisions of research and information in various fields, and in the calling of conferences between federal and state officials.

The device of the federal grant-in-aid is of great importance whenever federal control is necessary in conjunction with local administrative performances. The degree of federal supervision may be varied in accordance with the nature of the function under consideration and the amount of local initiative and administration desirable in handling the matter. This arrangement offers a ready means of transition wherever national systems are found desirable, for the degree of federal control may be gradually increased.

Under the federal estates tax law, a credit of 80 per cent is allowed for payments made under state inheritance tax laws. This idea has been followed in the Social Security Act which allows a rebate of 90 per cent of the federal tax to states which enact employment insurance laws. We have yet to learn of the constitutional or administrative effectiveness of this arrangement as applied to the social field.

* * *

Interstate compacts have been much advocated of late in numerous fields where federal action is impossible, or for some reason thought undesirable, and where state action alone is insufficient. The compact arrangement is cumbersome and slow-moving and of dubious practical value wherever there are competitive elements present between states, but it may present some potentiality for the unfolding of regional government.

As the lines of federal and state authority draw more and more closely together, the necessity for correlation and prevention of duplication of activity becomes more apparent. Joint action by federal and state officials and by federal and state commissions has been suggested as a means by which the existing relations between the Federal and State Governments may be improved. It seems to me that this is a most important possibility which must be further developed. In the existing constitutional arrangement, a more frequent employment than at present of state officials and agencies by the Federal Government, and vice versa, would help prevent needless duplication and would correlate activities that often sadly need correlation. If a constitutional amendment should give greater control to the Federal Government over social and economic problems than at present exists, this joint activity would be of increased importance as one means of decentralizing administration. "The new federalism," as a writer has pointed out, "will invite the Federal Government to use state agencies for the performance of federal functions under federal control with the help of a state civil service with high standards." This would be true whether the states continue as existing governmental units or new regions.